

THE SCHOOL JOURNAL

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THE SCHOOL JOURNAL

A Monthly Journal of Education

Vol. LXXVII.

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No. 8

OSSIAN LANG, Editor.

The Indianapolis Meeting

The Department of Superintendence, N. E. A., held a most gratifying convention at Indianapolis last month. The program was unusually excellent. One single thought was kept to the fore from beginning to end: "The Recognition of Difference among Children and the Resulting Modifications in Education." This gave unity, coherence, and focus to the discussions.

Stratton D. Brooks won hosts of friends by the purposefulness of the program, the discrimination shown in the choice of speakers, and the skill and good-natured firmness with which he handled the convention. His *bon mots* steered the discussions safely by many rocks. One remark deserves to be recorded as a hint to presiding officers generally: "More time is wasted by efforts to save time than would be lost in the natural course of wasteful procedure." He held the speakers strictly to their time allotment and dispatched business with precision. His ability as an executive was equal to every test.

If any fault could be found with the proceedings it was that there was too much reading of formal papers. Free discussion, well-organized and pointed as it should be, by those who are supposed to have prepared themselves fully for the national meeting, arouses more interest and carries more weight. Thus Superintendent Van Sickle's paper on "What Consideration Should Be Given to Gifted Pupils," would no doubt have stood out as the most remarkable contribution, if he had presented his case directly, instead of reading every word to the crowded hall. The experiments he described were so novel and the results so beneficent, that many became interested in the work that Baltimore is doing in this direction. A clean-cut *viva voce* talk would have intensified the good impression, and possibly have stirred others to undertake similar work.

President A. Ross Hill, of the University of Missouri, gave the kind of straight-from-the-shoulder talk that school-men appreciate.

Superintendent Yoder, of Tacoma, made several good points in his vigorous and homely fashion. He agreed with the attitude of one great university president, who holds that it is to be made easy for a boy to get into college, but hard to get out of it. This has become the policy of a few State institutions, at least to the degree of allowing a wide range of electives in entrance examinations, and insisting upon very definite acquirements for the A. B. degree.

Principal J. George Becht, of the State Normal School at Clarion, Pa., argued forcibly against the tendency of over-haste in the introduction of election in the school program. Many a pupil's dislike for a study or an activity is due to his utter ignorance of it. The logic of this experience was set forth with a clearness never to be forgotten.

Superintendent Godward, of Devil's Lake, N. D., gave a unique talk. From the very start, when he addressed the audience as "Men and Women,"

he aroused curiosity. Unfortunately I did not hear very plainly. His argument appeared to be directed against the endeavors to individualize. Nature, he stated, aims to produce a type. Departures from the type are mercilessly destroyed. Education might well be governed by this course, and instead of encouraging variety, labor for uniformity, especially in the things that form the support of morality. There can be but one standard of morality, so the logic seemed to run, and to this all pupils should be made subject. Hence the greater problem should be how to establish uniformity, rather than catering to still greater variety.

The *pièce de resistance* was the talk by Supt. Thomas B. Bailey, of Memphis, Tenn., setting forth the race problem of the South. It was full of sound good sense and struck straight at the heart of the question. Here are a few extracts from it that are well worth pondering. They are freighted with suggestiveness:

"Resistance of race-consciousness brings about as real a friction as does the resistance of the air in modifying the actions of bodies in motion. . . . Let him that would establish any kind of human equality on any basis other than that of biologically based family life give us the recipe for life in a vacuum. . . . Let us take the negro question out of politics, out of society, out of popular religious discussion, out of prize-fighting—out of all wherein heat doth obtain rather than light. Let us put the negro question into science, and science into the negro question. . . . Let the study be scientific and not sentimental, co-operative and not individualistic, continuous and not scrappy, professional and not dilettante, humanitarian and not partisan. Let us isolate the surd and square the whole equation—find a square deal."

Dr. Maximilian P. D. Groszmann, who has specialized for many years on the study and treatment of atypical children, presented a comprehensive treatise on the consideration to be given to "subnormal" pupils. He advocated strongly the transference of such children to pedagogical clinics and other suitable institutions where their peculiarities can be studied and their life conditions and educational development can be fully controlled.

Prof. Lightner Witmer, of the University of Pennsylvania, who is doing a most noteworthy work thru the psychological laboratory and clinic directed by him, and thru the interesting magazine published in connection with it, spoke forcibly on the need of special care for the retarded child. "I stand," he said, "for the preservation of every scrap of human mind wherever it may be found." He argued that "many of the children that come from the juvenile court to the schools are the best child stuff that can be found: They hunted for something to do, and found it, and got into the juvenile court. The right sort of activity will keep the children on right lines of development."

The memorial session in honor of William Torrey Harris consisted of three remarkable tributes which should have been heard by a larger audience. Especial interest attached to the paper prepared by George P. Brown, who had himself followed his distinguished friend thru the dark portals that open into life eternal. It was read by Dr. John W. Cook, who of all school-men stood closest to the writer of the tribute. State Supt. C. P. Cary, of Wisconsin, who has drunk deeply of the waters of metaphysics, and who has studied most comprehensively the philosophical writings of Dr. Harris, showed what American teachers owe to the great philosopher-educator. Elmer Ellsworth Brown also contributed an excellent paper in memory of his honored predecessor in the office of United States Commissioner of Education. The memorial resolution, which was later included in the general set of resolutions adopted by the Department, read as follows:

"Resolved, That in the death of William Torrey Harris our country lost its most profound philosopher, American education its most distinguished leader, and the National Education Association its most respected and best beloved member. The memory and the record of his work in this association will be cherished as one of the richest heritages of our body."

A most important transaction was the presentation and acceptance of the report of the Committee of Twelve appointed to investigate the marvelous results obtained by William L. Tomlins, thru the teaching of song. Mr. Tomlins' great lecture on vitalization thru song, at the former convention held at Indianapolis thirteen years ago, still lingered in the minds of the school-men whose privilege it was to hear it. His stirring message was one of the most inspiring things ever heard before the national organization. Last year he was heard again at Chicago, but just as the audience had caught his spirit and enthusiasm ran high, the time allotted him had expired. The audience urged him to go on, but the business of the convention allowed of no time extension. Dr. Hailmann came forward and offered as a solution the appointment of a committee to look into the extraordinary claim advanced for the effects of singing as taught by this master teacher. No funds were available, but Mr. Tomlins placed himself in the hands of the committee for a whole year and the results obtained were even more astounding than the original claims. A summary of the report will appear in *Educational Foundations* for May. Those desiring copies should write for them early, as the supply will be limited. The report itself, as condensed by the chairman of the committee, Dr. William N. Hailmann, will appear in the Proceedings of the Department for 1910.

The program brought forward many new men of splendid ability. Dr. Brooks is to be congratulated on this achievement. It furnished additional proof of his good judgment, independence and energy in his planning for the meeting.

The round tables were well attended. The societies meeting with the Department of Superintendence held helpful sessions. Every one in attendance at the Indianapolis convention must feel that it was worth while to have been there.

The Educational Press Association had a most enjoyable meeting around the banquet-table at the Commercial Club. State Supt. Robert J. Ely, of Indiana, who is editor of the *Educator-Journal*, spoke convincingly and helpfully on "The Educational Journal as a Leader."

Secretary Keating set a new standard of promptness in covering the proceedings of the va-

rious sessions. He attended closely to his work, and never for a moment did he lose his good nature. He is succeeded by Supt. A. P. Call, of Hartford, Conn., who is a school-man of ability and energy, and will no doubt serve the Department equally well.

The new President of the Department, Dr. W. N. Davidson, is superintendent of schools at Omaha. The choice was unanimous. There never has been an unkind word heard about him at any time. He has managed to keep free of entangling alliances with cliques. He is a school executive of rare attainment, splendid scholarship, and wonderful tact. He has kept alive the precious power to enthuse, and is blest with a genius for making friends. The Department is in good hands.

Supt. J. A. Shawan, of Columbus, Ohio, and State Supt. L. C. Schulz, of Minnesota, were elected as vice-presidents. Our ever-faithful friend, Z. X. Snyder, of Greeley, Col., was the chairman of the committee on nominations. Associated with him were Supt. S. R. Heeter, of St. Paul; Supt. J. Stanley Brown, of Joliet, Ill.; State Supt. C. J. Baxter, of New Jersey, and Supt. F. B. Dyer, of Cincinnati.

Next year the convention will go "way down Mobile." This beautiful Southern city, thanks to its wealth and the public spirit of its leading citizens, has developed into an ideal convention city, and will give the Department of Superintendence a reception that memory will treasure for many years to come. (See also pages 311 and 318.)

George P. Brown

In the death of George Pliny Brown, the American schools lose a master in the art of teaching, and one of their most reliable philosophical guides. About fifty of his seventy-three years of life were spent in the educational service. His wonderful art as a teacher advanced him from the superintendency of schools at Richmond, Ind., to the principalship of the Indianapolis high school and the superintendency of the Indianapolis schools.

Teachers who worked under him still speak in words of tenderness of his loving spirit and ever-ready helpfulness. He was an ideal supervisory officer, always looking for qualities to commend and efforts to encourage. He could take a class and make clear to the teacher, tactfully and with vividness, the possibilities of a lesson.

George P. Brown was a superlative teacher of teachers. The practical recognition of this fact led to his election to the presidency of the State Normal School at Terre Haute. He held this position for seven years, when he entered upon a still broader training work by undertaking the editing and publishing of the *Public School Journal*, the name of which was changed later to *School and Home Education*. For twenty-three years he gave the best that was in him to educational journalism, always laboring in the cause of truth and enlightenment.

In his town he was universally respected and beloved by all who knew him. The citizens of Bloomington, Ill., well realized the blessing that a life such as his was to them and their children. The respect shown to him in his lifetime, and the reverence manifested at the time of his burial, gave eloquent testimony to this. His death was felt as a personal loss by his townspeople.

By his life and by his labors George P. Brown contributed largely to the elevation of school-teaching to the rank of a profession. He has been an inspiration and a help to many, and the fruits thereof will never perish.

Cheerful Confidences

You can have the finest organization known to school experts. You can have every uprising and down-sitting tally with a program clock, and your institution be as dead as the moving skeleton in the Café du Mort. What you want in keeping school is live ones, enthusiasts, zealots, glowing folks, inventors, originators, cheerful bodies, jolly souls who realize that teaching is essentially a happy job, and if kept free of artificial poisons will produce more pleasure per year than any other business known to man.

This page is the resort of people who are glad they are alive, who never whine, who never ask for pity for the hard-worked teacher, but who joined the Common Sense Society a while ago and are living their lives in accordance with reason, because they have interesting work, valuable service and a chance to associate with young life at its best. Do you care to join? Send a few encouraging sentences to the brothers and sisters, care of The Cheerful Confidant, THE SCHOOL JOURNAL, New York.

Money, Money, Money

Nine-tenths of the unhappiness of teachers is due to matters of money. They see nine-tenths of the people around them stuffed with money madness, and they do not stop to think the matter out in a logical, practical way.

God never cared much for money or He wouldn't have given it to the people He does.

The greatest joy of money is to have the envy of people who have less dollars.

Cæsus wants you to say he is the happiest man you know of. If you say you are happier than Cæsus you've got him where he wants to get you.

It's no fun to ride in a swell automobile unless you can lie back and have the people on foot look at you with envy. If they don't look at you so, the fun is all gone.

I think I know intimately seven persons who own stylish automobiles. I don't know any other seven persons who work so hard to persuade themselves they are having a good time.

Pleasure is a contrast. The one who has the most of it is he who touches hardship and ease. A rich man is deprived of the hardship necessary to permit him to enjoy his ease.

A teacher can find hardship directly in the line of his business.

He can also walk out to the woods with a friend who is not one because of wealth, and hear the birds sing and the brooklets tinkle.

He can soothe his conscience for loafing so because it makes him more inspiring company for the youngsters he must meet next Monday.

Give a teacher fair working wages, fair assurance of not being turned out unjustly, fair provision for old age. You have then equipped him for happiness beyond the average run of men.

If he won't be happy under these circumstances, fire him out, he's the wrong sort. No matter how much he knows, if a teacher will whine and complain and draw the long face he has no right to spend his days among learners. He is a grafter, taking public money under false pretenses.

TOM PAGE.

Compensation

Compensation is pay, isn't it?

No teacher ever died unpaid.

Do you remember the law of conservation you learned in physics?

No force is ever lost

It changes from heat to electricity, to heat again, to something else, but cannot be got rid of.

There is conservation of moral energy.

You couldn't take a good deed and by throwing it out of the window into the dark night lose it.

You can't be decent to the meanest man on earth and thereby waste your effort. Because you cannot see the result you must not argue there is none.

You put the seed in the dirt, but it grows, doesn't it?

When you were young you believed that if you were good you would be rich.

Later on you found your mistake.

Many men ridiculously rich are bad.

Many men gloriously good are close to poverty.

When you were a little older you believed that if you were good you would be happy.

I see people who are bad who seem to be happy.

I have at times been as good as I know how and unhappy at the same time.

Will you excuse me for being bad because I say I get happiness out of it?

May I be mean, unjust, cruel to my teachers or my scholars because I enjoy it?

Nay, nay, Pauline.

I've got to be good, not because I'll be rewarded by happiness but because I've got to be good.

So have you.

It is the law of your nature.

In the maple tree there is the necessity of sweet sap.

It is an essential of every tree called the maple.

In the human being there is the effort that makes toward righteousness.

It is one of the ingredients of man. It is one of the marks that distinguish him from the beast.

If you thwart that impulse in you, you get paid.

If you follow that impulse you get paid.

But if you don't see the pay, take it from me, an old man, you get it all the same.

When I was a boy I looked to have at my present age wealth, position, respect, fame and power.

I have a hundred and eight dollars saved; I doubt if a dozen men regard my position as high; parents browbeat me; not a half a dozen people outside of this town have heard of me; my power is a joke.

But I have been paid.

My mean deeds have come back and stabbed me.

My good impulses have blessed me.

If I die to-night, I quit even.

I'm satisfied.

I would ask, if I came back to-morrow, for a job as teacher.

That's right.

OLD PA THOMAS.

Memory Gems for April

(Saturdays and Sundays omitted)

APRIL 1
When proud-pied April, dressed in all his trim,
Hath put a spirit of youth in everything.
—SHAKESPEARE.

APRIL 4
A thing of beauty is a joy forever:
Its loveliness increases. —KEATS.

APRIL 5
Let no man halloo he is safe till he is thru the
wood. —THORNBURY.

APRIL 6
But eager, brave, I'll join the fray,
And fight the battle of To-day.
—GILMORE.

APRIL 7
Stillest streams
Oft water fairest meadows, and the bird
That flutters least is longest on the wing.
—COWPER.

APRIL 8
Better a day of strife.
Than a century of sleep.
—RYAN.

APRIL 11
Down many a
wild, dim path-
way,
We ramble from
morning till
noon;
We linger, unheed-
ing the hours,
Till evening
comes all too
soon.
—STOWE.

APRIL 12
This, this is all my
choice, my
cheer,—
A mind content,
a conscience
clear.
—SYLVESTER.

APRIL 13
Spring, with her
golden suns
and silver rain,
Is with us once
again.
—TIMROD.

APRIL 14
And then my heart
with pleasure
fills,
And dances with
the daffodils.
—WORDSWORTH.

APRIL 15
Time hath laid his
mantle by,

Of wind and rain and icy chill.
—CHARLES OF ORLEANS.

APRIL 18
Ye wild thyme, anise, balm, and mint,
I welcome ye once more!
—RONSARD.

APRIL 19
The bubbling brook doth leap when I come by,
Because my feet find measure with its call.
—VERY.

APRIL 20
Wake from the nest, robin redbreast,
Sing, birds, in every furrow.
—HEYWOOD.

APRIL 21
Who goeth a borrowing
Goeth a sorrowing.
—TUSSER.

APRIL 22
God sendeth and giveth, both mouth and the
meat. —TUSSER.

APRIL 25
All things said to the beautiful sun,
"Good morning, good morning! our work is
begun."
—R. M. MILNES.

APRIL 26
If all the year
were playing
holidays,
To sport would be
as tedious as to
work.
—SHAKESPEARE.

APRIL 27
O for boyhood's
painless play,
Sleep that wakes
in laughing
day,
Health that mocks
the doctor's
rules,
Knowledge never
learned of
schools.
—WHITTIER.

APRIL 28
Laughed the brook
for my delight,
Thru the day and
thru the night,
Whispering at the
garden wall,
Talked with me
from fall to
fall.

APRIL 29
Better be cheated
to the last
Than lose the
blessed hope of
truth.
—BUTLER.



Blackboard Calendar designed by G. H. Shorey

Practical Nature Study

By FRANK OWEN PAYNE

Animals and Animal Products

The vegetable world is so full of material for study, its forms are so varied and abundant and its products are so necessary to the maintenance of human life and comfort, that we have so far devoted our lessons to the consideration of plant forms and plant products only.

Let us now turn from the vegetable kingdom and present a few suggestive lessons on animals and animal products.

We might consider the animal creation in its relation to man, and study only those animals which supply us directly or indirectly with the three great needs of life, namely, *food, clothing, and shelter*.

It is thought better, however, to take up the great families of animals and present them in their order of development. In this way we shall be able to get an understanding of the principal facts of animal life in a more natural order and the practical side of their study will be none the less valuable.

Thus the fish, the frog, the reptile, the bird and the mammal will be presented, and the value of these groups, ecologically and commercially, will be considered.

Few people realize the fact that each living thing sustains relations with all the others, that there is a balance established, to disturb which means incalculable damage to the world. Thus plants depend upon animals largely for their supply of carbon-dioxide, while animals are equally dependent upon plants for the removal of that substance and the renewing of oxygen supply in the air. Again animals must have starch and sugar for food, but the plant world alone is capable of supplying the demand.

In like manner there is a law of interdependence operative among animals and among plants *inter se*. These relations should be emphasized by the teacher of nature study.

It is safe to assert that millions of dollars would be saved annually if these relations were perfectly understood. One of the fundamental facts of nature is the law of interdependence. Nothing lives for itself alone. Everything draws from every other thing, and thus fulfills its part in the great ensemble.

The study of animals is more interesting to young children than that of plants. Animals are no more alive than are plants, but they are more active and hence they appeal more strongly to the child, for he recognizes in their activities something akin to himself.

With the study of anatomy nature study has little to do. The dissecting knives and scissors are in place further up in the grades, but they have no place in the elementary schools.

Dead forms may come in for general observation lessons, and alcoholic preparations are excellent for supplementary work, but the living creature is infinitely to be preferred to any dead specimen, and as there is an abundance of living animals at hand, there is no good reason for studying anything else.

Schoolrooms can easily be supplied with aquaria and cages of various sorts in which many common pets can be kept for study. Such things never

fail to attract pupils of all ages, and the results of their observations cannot fail to be of great value.

Aquaria

Fit up one or more aquaria. These may be purchased of any dealer in such things, if one desires a really good aquarium jar, but a large fruit jar or any large glass vessel will answer very well.

To stock an aquarium there should be a layer of clean sand or fine gravel from two to three inches deep, and a few water plants like mitella, potamogeton, duckweed or any other water plant, should be planted in the gravel. Then water should be carefully added and the jar allowed to stand long enough to permit any sediment to settle.

Then place the animals in the water. Fishes, frogs, tadpoles, snails, planarians, and larvae of stoneflies, dragonflies, etc., make good inhabitants for any aquarium. Care should be taken not to put crea-

tures into an aquarium with others on which they feed, for the weaker soon succumb to the voracity of the stronger and the "fittest to survive" will alone remain. The aquarium often proves to be



Aquarium in a common fruit jar.



An aquarium having too much vegetation. A few more animals would tend to balance the conditions.

the scene of many bloody tragedies. It is always desirable to have a "balanced aquarium" if possible. By a balanced aquarium is meant one in which the plant life and animal life maintain the proper relation necessary to respiration.

The animals give off carbon dioxide, which remains dissolved in the water. Plants absorb this and give off oxygen, which also dissolves in the water. Thus plants and animals in an aquarium mutually help each other. If there are too many plants, some will soon die; but if there are too many animals, they will soon be seen coming to the surface for air, and if the water is not changed, or more plants put in, the animals will die.

In a perfectly balanced aquarium the water need seldom, if ever, be changed, but in an aquarium without plants it must be changed daily.

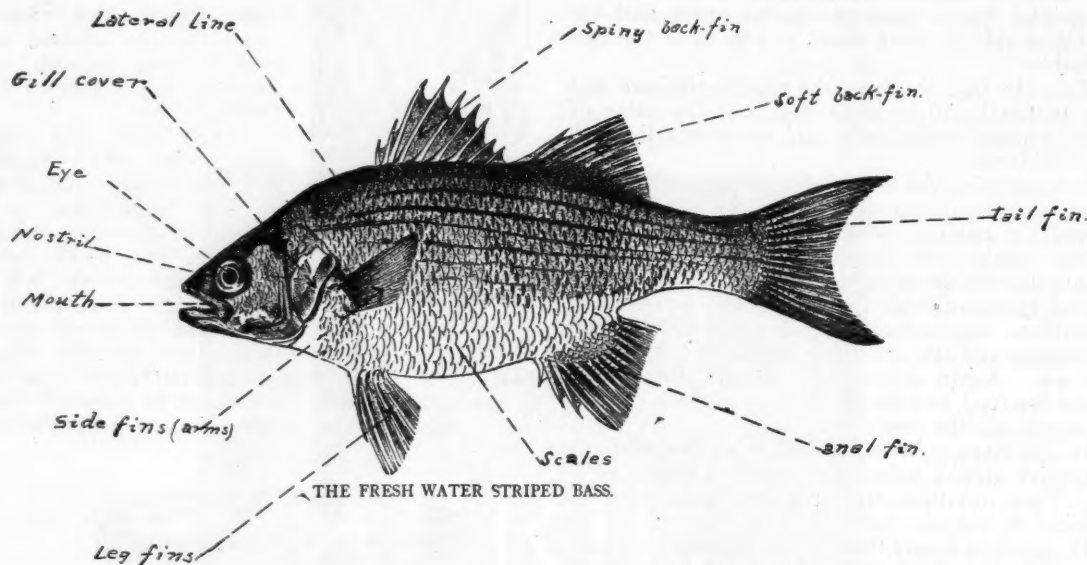
Green scum often forms on the glass of an aquarium. This must be cleaned off, but if a few water snails be put in the aquarium they will be seen to eat it off.

We will now study a few animals that are likely to become inhabitants of an aquarium.

Study of a Fish

1. Observation on the living fish.

Study the fish as it swims about in the water. Notice its shape. How is its form adapted to get thru the water? What covering has the body?



THE FRESH WATER STRIPED BASS.

Do the scales seem to be alike in shape and size? What color is the fish? Does its color make it conspicuous or obscure in the water? Compare the color above (back) with that of the under-side (belly). Why is it darker above? Is this of any advantage to the fish? Look for a line (lateral line) extending from head to tail along the sides.

Watch the fish as it moves forward. By what organ does it propel itself? (Tail.) How does it keep its body erect? (By the fins.) How many fins has it? (Answers will vary.) Locate the fins. Which ones are paired? Which ones correspond to the arms and legs of higher animals? Examine the fins and note the spines which form their framework.

Study the eyes. Can you find any eyelids? Why does the fish need no eyelids? Can the fish move their eyes? Look for nostrils. Can you discover any? Watch the fish as it breathes. Where does the water enter? (The mouth.) Where does it pass out? (Thru the gills.) As the fish lifts its gill-covers look for the deep red fringes (gills) underneath. Observe the fish when eating.

Does a fish chew the food or swallow it whole?

2. Examination of a dead fish.

Make note of all the parts mentioned in the living fish. (Fins, gills, eyes, scales, lateral line, nostrils, gill fringes, etc.) Remove a scale and examine it. Open the mouth and look for tongue and teeth. Is the tongue fleshy and flexible like our tongues? Are the teeth many or few? How do they project? Of what use are they if not for chewing the food?

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS

The importance of the fisheries industry can scarcely be overestimated.

1. Statistics. In 1880 the total sales value of fish, fish products and related fisheries in the United States was \$100,000,000 and the value has increased greatly since then. The food value of fish in 1902 was \$50,000,000. The following facts are indicative of the importance of fisheries:

Number of persons employed (1902)	200,000
Number of vessels in use.... (1880)	6,605
Value of vessels..... (1880)	\$9,000,000
Total capital invested..... (1902)	\$60,000,000

The value of special fisheries is even more interesting. A few of the leading fishes are mentioned.

Cod	\$4,000,000
Salmon	3,322,000
Mackerel	1,501,000
Lake and River Fish.....	1,500,000
Shad and Alewife.....	1,500,000
Herring and Sardine.....	130,000
Whitefish	900,000

PRINCIPAL FISHES.

Cod: Gloucester, Mass., is the most important port. Cod are caught off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, and in the waters of Canada, Norway, Sweden, France, and Great Britain. More than 600 vessels and 7,000 men are engaged in codfishing. Cod are marketed fresh, brined, dried, cured and boneless. Their tongues are esteemed a delicacy, and their livers are the source of "cod liver oil," which is a very important medicine.

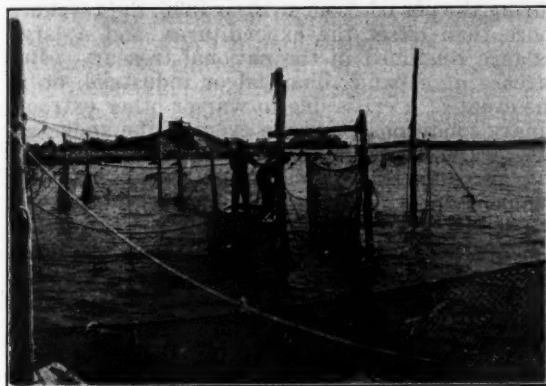
Cod are caught in huge seines from 100 to 130 fathoms long and 10 to 15 fathoms deep.

Salmon: One of our best food fishes. It is a saltwater fish, but is caught in rivers as it runs up to spawn in the spring. Canada and the United States together produce about 125,000,000 pounds a year. Salmon is sold fresh, smoked and canned.

The method of canning salmon is typical of all kinds of fish and meats.

The cans are filled and the lids are soldered on. They are steamed in tanks for one hour. A hole in the lid is made in order to let out the gases. It is then resoldered and boiled in brine for two hours. The cans are then cooled, labelled and packed in cases.

Mackerel: New England is chiefly engaged in catching this fish. Small vessels are fitted out with purse nets and clams and menhaden are used



Catching Fish by a Trap Net

as bait. Mackerel is marketed fresh, brined and dried.

Herring: One and one-half billion pounds are consumed annually. They are chiefly caught in the North Atlantic off the coasts of Norway and England. Very small ones are preserved in oil, mustard and spices and are sold as *sardines*. They are also sold as *anchovies*. Real sardines are imported.

Sturgeon is smoked, and sturgeon eggs are known as *caviare*.

Methods of Catching

1. Spearfishing with a bone, horn or metal spear.
2. Hook and line.
3. Nets and seines.
 - (a) Haul net.
 - (b) Trammel net.
 - (c) Gill nets.
 - (d) Purse seine.
 - (e) Beam trawl net.
 - (f) Pound net.
 - (g) Barrel traps or fyke-nets.

Products:

Fish-skins are used by Eskimos for *clothing*, *sails*, and *tents*. *Leather* is made of them by a Gloucester firm.

Isinglass is made from cod and hake air bladders. *Glue* is made from heads, tongues and skins. It is used on labels, stamps and court-plaster.

China cement is made from sturgeon bone-dust. *Artificial pearls* are made of fish scales.

Fish oils are of great commercial value. In lubricating, steel tempering, screw-cutting, textile works, paints, etc., they are indispensable. They are also used as food and medicine, and to some extent in the manufacture of soaps and candies.

The waste left after extracting oils is used as fertilizer.



Taking the Fish from the Trap Net

Fish culture: The great value of fish and the vast numbers caught annually have led the governments of the various States to give attention to fish-breeding. The United States Fish Commission was organized for a similar purpose.

The method of fish culture is briefly as follows:

- (a) Males and females of the same species are captured at the breeding season.
- (b) When ripe the eggs are pressed out of the female and collected in a pan of fresh, pure water.
- (c) The testes of the male fish are then removed and chopped up and mixed with the eggs so as to bring about fertilization.
- (d) They are then placed in hatching jars so arranged as to have free circulation of water. Soon the young fishes appear, and they are kept and protected until large enough to defend themselves.
- (e) The young fishes are then sent about the country and placed in the streams and lakes.

- Modes of catching fish:
1. Spears
 2. Seines
 3. Nets
 4. Traps
 5. Hook and line

- Methods of curing fish:
1. Salt
 2. Smoke
 3. Canned
 4. Spiced

- Fish products:
1. Flesh
 2. Oils
 3. Skins
 4. Fertilizers
 5. Glue
 6. Artificial pearls

(Frogs and toads, snakes and turtles will be included in the continuation of this article next month.)

The New South

The South melts more than one-half the pig iron, and converts into cloth and garments more than one-fifth the cotton it produces. It exports nearly a million and a half dollars of cotton every working day of the year, bringing to this country the enormous amount of \$440,000,000, through the foreign exchange market. Cotton exportations make us the creditor of the world.

Government of the United States

BY ISAAC PRICE.

The Collection of Taxes

In the collection of imposts and duties the Government has found it necessary to establish what are known as ports of entry, *i.e.*, ports thru which all imports into this country must be entered. New York, Philadelphia, Savannah, New Orleans, San Francisco and Seattle are among the most important ports of entry. In each of these ports is what is known as a custom-house, the place where the customs or taxes are paid. The officers having this matter in charge are the surveyor of the port and the collector of customs, with their army of inspectors, weighers, assistant weighers and other minor officials whose duties are to examine the manifests or lists of articles or goods imported, the declarations of incoming passengers, and the inspection of the goods so imported. These are appraised and the amount of the taxes assessed according to the tariff, the list of goods that are dutiable and the amounts of the taxes to be imposed. Samples of imports are taken, tested by the appraisers and the value definitely fixed and determined before the imports are taken away by the importers. The tax so levied, according to the tariff, may assume two forms, that on the value of the commodity, known as an *ad valorem* tax, while the other takes the form of a definite amount on a certain quantity, the yard, bushel, etc., known as specific duty, or it may be a combination of both the *ad valorem* and the specific duties.

A few more essential and important facts are necessary for a correct understanding of our system of collecting duties. But since these very properly belong under the legislation of commerce and the commercial relations of this country with the rest of the world, they will be taken up and discussed in a subsequent article.

For the collection of the internal revenue or excises, the country is divided into districts, each district being in charge of a collector of internal revenue. Each factory engaged in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages, tobacco or other articles subject to the internal revenue tax is numbered and each receives a number. This number, together with the number of the district in which the factory is located and the revenue stamp, must be placed upon all packages, barrels, etc., containing the goods manufactured and sold, that leave the factory. In addition to this, the law compels factory officials to keep certain records, and these and other books kept by the factory are always open to inspection by the internal revenue officials. Thus a close watch is kept on all manufactures and sales of these commodities.

The purpose of the taxes raised as previously enumerated is

to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States.

This has been taken by some to mean that the United States may lay a duty on imports in order to foster and protect certain manufactures within the country, when it is found that the manufacturers from abroad can sell their wares at much less than the domestic manufacturers can afford to sell their goods for. This party is known as the Protectionists, and favors a high or protective tariff. The Republican party has heretofore been the party standing by this high tariff. The opponents of this policy, the Free-Traders, are those favoring a tariff that would bring in sufficient rev-

enues to pay all the running expenses of the Government. They claim that the people pay a much higher price for their things that they purchase when the high tariff is in force, and they, therefore, bear more than their proper share of the indirect taxes so raised; and that the high tariff benefits a small number of manufacturers.

The Power to Borrow

Under normal industrial conditions, the funds raised by means of the taxes previously described are sufficient, and in many instances, especially during the period from 1816 to 1836, the revenues more than offset the expenditures, and a large balance remained in the national treasury. But in case of a panic, financial or industrial, or in the event of a crisis due to war or other extraordinary conditions, or in the event of the undertaking by the Government of some work necessitating an extraordinary outlay of money, the Government finds itself compelled to borrow to meet the demands for payment. The framers of our Constitution were in the midst of such conditions as have just been mentioned. There were due to Dutch and other foreign financiers immense sums of money, amounting far into the millions. There were due to a large number of Americans large amounts for supplies, etc., purchased for the armies. The notes that the Congress under the Confederation and the independent States had issued were to be redeemed. The solution of these vexatious questions found only one ready answer: The Government had to borrow money to make good its promises. Accordingly the Constitution says:

The Congress shall have the power to borrow money on the credit of the United States. (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 1.)

Of this provision Marshall said:

No provision can be selected which is of more vital interest to the community. . . . No power has been conferred by the American people of the Government, the free exercise of which more deeply affects every member of our republic. In war, when the honor, safety, and independence of the nation are to be defended, when all its resources are to be strained to the utmost, credit must be brought in aid of taxation, and the abundant revenues of peace and prosperity must be anticipated to supply the exigencies of the moment.

This borrowing is usually done by means of bonds. A bond is a promise by the Government in writing, signed by the Secretary of the Treasury or any other official designated by law to sign this promise, to pay back the full amount of the loan with interest at a specified rate, two, three, four, etc., per cent. They fall due on a fixed date. The Secretary of the Treasury sells these bonds either to the bankers or to the public thru popular subscription. The Government has also borrowed money by means of what are known as treasury notes or greenbacks, these, however, bearing no interest and running for a much shorter period; they were also in small denominations. The legal tender notes of our Government issued during the Civil War times and later were a means of forcing loans. Congress, by act, made these notes legal tender, *i.e.*, the public was to receive them in payment of all debts. In addition the States cannot, by any means, limit the amount of the moneys to be borrowed, nor can they tax any securities issued by the national Government.

Practical Arithmetic

By L. V. ARNOLD, New York

Insurance

The subject of Insurance should receive the full amount of time and attention that it deserves, both because of its practical and perhaps financial value to the individual. The idea that no one can afford to carry his own fire risks should be impressed upon the pupil. All clear-headed and successful business men realize this, and the pupils will readily grasp the reason for it. The most successful men "carry insurance," either property or personal or both.

Probably because of the universal custom of insuring property, teachers assume that pupils understand the entirely new terms and are able to apply them, but only in exceptional instances does such an ideal condition exist among pupils taking up insurance for the first time. Insurance is of vital importance, and its advantages as well as its mechanical side should be thoroly discussed, together with manner of taking out insurance and the many kinds of insurance possible, both property and personal.

Personal insurance should be discussed briefly, as the subject is too complex for immature minds.

To make the work clear it is necessary that one or more policies be exhibited to the class. Used policies may be obtained at any insurance office. To these policies the terms should be definitely applied. This work removes arithmetic teaching from the abstract and places it in the concrete. An example of this work is shown to illustrate the introduction of papers relevant to the subject in question.

Two Million Dollars Capital

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY

In Consideration of the Stipulation herein named and of
SEVEN Dollars Premium

Does insure *Raymond Hall* for a term of 3 years, from the Tenth Day of June, 1903, at noon, to the Tenth Day of June, 1906, at noon,

against all loss of damage by fire, except as herein after provided, to amount not exceeding

One thousand Dollars.

To the following described property located and described herein, and not elsewhere, to wit:

One (2) story farm house situated on hill just opposite of "four corners." Furniture contents, two barns, contents (hay).

Policy—Above document between Insurance Co. and Raymond Hall.

Face of policy—\$1,000. Amount paid to Raymond Hall by Insurance Co. in case of entire loss of property.

Premium—\$7.00. Amount paid by Raymond Hall to the Insurance Co. for protection of property.

QUESTIONS TO AROUSE INTEREST

Why is your property insured?

Why is not property insured for its full value?

Why can people not afford to carry their own fire risks?

What is meant by "policy lapse"?

Make an outline of insurance under heads "Property" and "Personal."

Dishonest people sometimes insure the property for more than it is worth. If their property is destroyed, what amount do they receive?

TAXES

A tax is money or labor legally levied upon people to defray the expenses of a government.

Different governments have different methods of collecting taxes. In the United States the taxes levied for the support of the National Government are indirect, that is, taxes are placed on certain imported goods, on certain domestic manufactured goods, etc. The former tax is known as customs, the latter as internal revenue.

Many States have passed indirect tax laws which almost, if not wholly, abolish a direct State tax. Among these indirect State taxes are license, inheritance, mortgage, corporation, etc.

Congress has power to place a tax on persons and on the value of property, but such tax must be levied on the various States according to population, hence all national taxes must be uniform thruout the United States. Taxes levied by the various legislatures differ in the several States.

A poll tax or head tax is an assessment on male citizens over twenty-one years of age. This tax is levied that the privilege of suffrage may not go unappreciated. Many States do not call a poll tax.

Taxes are levied in a systematic, uniform manner. Assessors working together estimate the value of all taxable and exempt property. The property value having been estimated, the assessment is usually entered as one-half or two-thirds the estimated value in a book known as the assessment roll. The tax having already been estimated, a rate is then declared and each man is taxed according to his assessed valuation. Certain kinds of property are exempt from taxation—public property, state and national, schoolhouses, parks, houses of worship, etc.

Sometimes people attempt to lower their taxes by concealing their taxable property or by making false statements concerning it. This is called "tax dodging" and is classed among misdemeanors. A person detected "tax dodging" may be tried and punished by the courts.

In many States the assessors name a "grievance day," at which time any person, either individually or by attorney, may appear before them if they have cause to believe they have been assessed too heavily. If the assessors are led to believe a mistake has been made the assessment may be reduced. Such proceeding is called "swearing off taxes."

Taxes date back long before the birth of Christ. Early taxes were levied on conquered states for the benefit of the conquerors; tribute was exacted from weak nations by the strong to secure immunity from attacks; monarchs collected tribute from their adherents to insure protection. Because of its misuse the term has at times been hateful to people.

Before taking up problem work the purpose of taxation and the method of levying taxes should be thoroly discussed. This topic interests every community and hence the individual from a pecuniary standpoint. The first lesson in Taxes may well be taken from the Civics.

Municipal taxes may be studied by securing the estimated expenses of the various municipal boards for the ensuing year. With the assessed valuation of the city the pupils are able to ascertain the city tax rate per \$1.00, \$100.00 and \$1,000.00. This makes the work vital and arouses a civic interest among the class members. See Fig. 1.

Fig. 1.

CITY of _____	
Budget of 1908	
Assessed valuation of city, \$11,306,900.	
Estimated expenses, tax to be raised, \$196,565.85.	
Fire Department	\$24,200.00
Light Department	11,000.00
Police Department	13,000.00
Street Department	7,700.00
Salaries	7,500.00
Printing	1,600.00
Schools	72,987.00
Sewer Board	25,500.00
Rocton bond and interest.....	1,105.00
Civil Service.....	700.00
Plumbing	500.00
Elections and so forth.....	4,000.00
Paying 50% of the cost.....	13,615.85
Board of Health.....	10,000.00
Memorial Day	150.00
Grading 25% of cost.....	508.00
Library	2,500.00

Find Tax Rate.

Another method of application is shown in Fig. 2.

TOWN of _____	
School District No. 7.	
Total valuation of district, \$48,000.00.	
Tax to be levied, \$275.50	

NAME.	Description of Property	Real Estate Valuation	Personal Valuation	Total Valuation
Amitage, Mattie.	Farm	\$1,200		\$1,200
Bramer, C.....	House & lot	2,500		2,500
Klingbert, W....	Store	5,700		5,700
Rogers, K.....			\$6,000	6,000
Simpson, Earl...	Farm	3,600	1,500	5,100
Starke, Edward..	Farm	4,200		4,200
Thielking, H....	Farm	14,200		14,200
Warner, Jesse...		7,600	1,500	
Total		\$37,000	\$9,000	\$48,000

Find Tax Rate and tax of each individual assessed.

One row of pupils may be organized into a school district and a trustee, clerk and collector elected. These officers then should draw up the essential parts of a tax roll, choosing the headings necessary from the page from the assessment roll, which should hang on the wall during the entire study of taxes. This having been done, the expense of the district should be discussed and estimated and allowance made for State aid. The material thus arranged is ready for the class to ascertain the tax of each "resident of the district."

QUESTIONS TO AROUSE INTEREST

Name five properties in your State exempt from taxation.

What indirect taxes are levied in your State?

How are taxes collected?

What is meant by "30 days at 1%, later at 5%"?

How are the expenses of the National Government paid?

Doll Industry of Germany

Consul-General Frank Dillingham, of Coburg, furnishes the following information concerning the condition of the doll industry in his district of Saxony during 1908:

The exports of dolls and toys from Coburg to the United States during 1908 amounted to \$1,920,965, as compared with \$2,862,446 in 1907, a decrease of \$941,481.

The present endeavors of the manufacturers here to put dolls dressed to represent different nations and customs on the various markets of the world, as drawing novelties, will not, it is thought, meet with any great success, yet it is quite likely that a few of these types, which are designed by well-known artists, are very artistic, and samples of them will doubtless attract much interest.

Prices of raw materials have declined, but this fact cuts no particular figure, because all orders taken last year have been filled with goods manufactured from material contracted for at the higher prices. For instance, mohair wool has declined from 20 to 25 per cent.; cotton goods, 10 to 20 per cent.; silk goods, about 5 per cent.; and many other articles, such as lace and bands of cotton and silk, are lower. Fur animals have declined 10 per cent., also tin and metal animals. The prices of leather have fluctuated considerably during the year, being higher in the spring of 1908 than in 1907. At the beginning of 1909 they were somewhat higher than a year before, and will doubtless remain so because of an increased demand for leather.

WAGES IN DOLL FACTORIES AND IN THE GLASS INDUSTRY

The weekly wages in doll factories are as follows: Male minors, 95 cents to \$1.45; male adults (over 16 years), \$2.85 to \$4.75; female minors, 85 cents to \$1.55; female adults, \$1.80 to \$3.60.

These wages are paid to those who are employed by the day; but where they work by the job the wages are somewhat higher. Master workers, who are placed at the head of individual groups of employees in factories, and who are under a certain responsibility for quality and quantity, receive from \$5.95 to \$9.52 per week.

DOLLS' HEADS AND TABLE CHINA

The dolls' heads industrial branch is so closely connected with the doll industry that the same business troubles which apply to one apply to the other. Besides the decreased sales of dressed or undressed dolls, the exports of dolls' heads have also decreased in proportion. In the manufacture of china doll heads coal is a prominent factor, and the price of that is 10 per cent. higher than it was a year ago. Prices of heads, however, remain the same. The weekly wages paid in the doll's heads branch of the trade are as follows: Males up to 16 years, 9 to 12 marks (\$2.14 to \$2.86); males over 16 years, 15 to 18 marks (\$3.57 to \$4.82); females, minors, 6 to 9 marks (\$1.43 to \$2.14); females, adults, 9 to 12 marks (\$2.14 to \$2.86).

A message to Mars can be sent for \$10,000,000, says Professor Pickering. The *Cleveland Leader* adds, Let us send it collect, and see what will happen.

The schools are waking up to their splendid opportunity for reviving the town's festivals of the past, which gave so much joy to young and old. The present interest in folk dances and games will help on the movement.

Traffic Routes of the World

Shipping Lines to Chile

A careful study of the shipping facilities between the west coast of South America and the Atlantic coasts of the United States and Europe shows there has been a material improvement during the past few years, especially in the matter of handling freight, but there is still much room for improvement. In this particular, European interests have benefited more than have like interests in the United States.

There are now three lines plying between the Atlantic ports of the United States and the west coast of South America via the Straits of Magellan, with about 25 sailings each year all told, and two lines from Valparaiso to Ancon, Panama, Canal Zone, with 52 sailings per annum, as compared with six strong lines from European ports to this coast, with more than three times the sailings, to say nothing about the very large number of tramp steamers and sailing vessels that do business between European ports and this coast. During 1907 and 1908 there was not an American passenger or freight steamer in a Chilean port, and but few sailing vessels, and these from the Pacific coast.

The three lines plying between Atlantic ports of the United States and this coast are controlled by interests directly interested in business here. The Merchants' Line is run for the especial benefit of W. R. Grace & Co., New York, and their commercial interests on this coast, and it is the general impression here that they do not seek freight belonging to other parties, and especially so in lines covered by them. About the same is said to be true of the West Coast Line, controlled by Wessel, Duval & Co., of New York, with a branch in this city. The New York and South American Line is controlled by the United States Steel Corporation interests, and is understood to be in the field for all classes of freight. The two lines plying between Valparaiso and the isthmus are in a pool, and only carry freight sent to these ports via that route, which is comparatively small.

Aside from the advantage in more numerous sailings from Europe there is quite an advantage in time in favor of the Continent. The steamers from the Atlantic ports of the United States to Valparaiso via the Straits require from 45 to 50 days, while from European ports only from 30 to 40 days are required for the usual voyage. It is seldom freight reaches this port from the United States via the Isthmus of Panama short of 50 to 60 days. One instance is given out of many. A package was shipped to a party in Chile, for which the bill of lading was dated at New York, November 5, 1908, and the goods did not leave New York until November 12, arriving at Colon on the 18th and leaving Ancon December 1, 1908, having remained on the isthmus 13 days.

New Russian Line

A new steamship line between Riga, Russia, and Bristol, England, has recently been opened. Heretofore there was no direct or regular communication with the west coast of England from any of the Russian ports situated on the Baltic Sea. All goods destined for Bristol and the west coast of England, such as eggs, butter, flax, timber, hemp, and grain, were shipped via London. It is estimated that the new line will reduce freight rates

by at least 3½s. (\$0.73) per ton. Steamers will sail once a week.

The Russian Volunteer Fleet will start its regular sailings from Libau to New York in the spring of 1910. It is reported that the company has dispatched agents to England with the purpose of purchasing six large steamers with modern equipment to accommodate emigrants and second-class passengers. The Russian Government proposes to make a special effort to concentrate at Libau the emigration from its provinces to the United States. During recent years only about 10 per cent of the total number of emigrants from Russia passed via Libau, while the remainder obtained passage on the German lines.

The request for a credit of 1,791,300 rubles (\$922,519) for the improvement of the port of Riga has been granted by the Ministry of Finances. Work has begun and will be taken up on a large scale next spring.

Projected Improvements to the River Loire

Consul Louis Goldschmidt, of Nantes, has prepared the following interesting review of the comprehensive efforts to open up the interior of France to water traffic:

The river Loire, the longest river of France (about 1,000 kilometers or 620 miles), runs successively thru 12 "departments" and puts in direct communication central France with the Atlantic Ocean. The regions crossed by the river Loire are among the most important, the most fertile and richest in this country. It waters first Saint-Etienne with its great collieries and manufactures; then the forests and woods of the Morvan and Auvergne; the pasturages of Berry; the fertile vineyards of Orléanais and the wooded marshes of Sologne; the vineyards of Touraine, called the "Garden of France"; the fertile plain of Beauce; the vineyards of Saumur; the lime and slate quarries of Anjou; and the fertile and industrial region of Loire Inferieure.

The river Loire ought to be the natural way of communication between these parts of the country, but the only part which is navigable to modern vessels to-day is the part from Nantes to Saint Nazaire (60 kilometers or 37 miles). Over this stretch of the river 1,500,000 tons registered tonnage sailed in 1908.

The great enemy to navigation of the river Loire has been the gradual deposit of sand on its bed, which rendered many parts of it impossible to navigation. This sand was washed into the river by floods during the past century, the river being formerly much more navigable and vessels (altho of no very large tonnage) went formerly much farther inland than they do to-day. The main cause of the sand and mud deposits are ascribed to the indiscriminate destruction of the forests and woodlands on the upper plateaus of France, and it was too late to hinder this destruction when the results were first noticed. A plan of reforestation is now under way, but it will take many years before much good can be expected from this work.

Between Nantes and Saint Nazaire also the river is being invaded by sand banks. A few years ago vessels drawing 7½ feet could hardly sail up the river. In order to allow larger vessels to come up to Nantes a canal was dug parallel to the part of the river Loire between le Pellerin and

Le Migron. This canal (Canal de la Basse Loire) is 15 kilometers long (9 miles and 3 furlongs); it was opened in 1893. Its depth is such as to permit vessels drawing 16½ feet to pass. The speed allowed is of 8 kilometers (5 miles) per hour. The canal is open during the night and electric lamps are placed on each lock.

Since the opening of this canal (1893) the annual traffic of the port of Nantes has increased from 250,000 to 1,500,000 tons. To-day 350 manufacturing factories are working along the river from Nantes to Couëron, employing a total of 40,000 workmen. The canal is no longer sufficient, owing to the increase of the traffic and the increased size of the vessels, and it is necessary to deepen the part of the river Loire from Nantes to Saint Nazaire. With this in view, about fifteen years ago, an association was created in Nantes called Le Comité de la Loire Navigable. The river was divided into several parts according to the nature of its course and the crossed regions.

In the first part, from Nantes to Saint Nazaire, the projected improvements are hard to effect owing to many obstacles. It will be necessary to cut away not less than 20 islands; to regularize the shore of the river, and to rescind certain parts of the shore. To do such a work a special equipment was needed. The contract for the execution of all the work was given to The Tilbury Contracting and Dredging Company, an English concern.

A powerful steam dredge was recently sent to Nantes. It was constructed at Kinderjick near Rotterdam, Holland, and is especially fitted to dig out and transport 500 cubic meters per hour. Its dimensions are 180 feet long and 32 feet wide with 9 feet draft.

The islands in the river Loire being formed of a compact clay, the dredge must work either with buckets or breaking the soil and by suction. A swivel knife weighing several tons works in front of the suction pipe and is moved by a special 300-horsepower machine. This knife works like a gigantic gimlet, which penetrates into the soil, breaks it, and sticks into the ground so hard that it pulls the dredge itself. The buckets contain 2 tons of material each.

The dredging apparatus is moved by two 500-horsepower machines. Each machine has a screw to move the dredge. The dredge can drive back to the shore the extracted material to a distance of 1 kilometer (0.62138 mile) through a pipe 1½ feet in diameter.

The cost of all the projected work is about 22,000,000 francs (\$4,246,000), half of which is paid by the city of Nantes. It is hoped that when the work is completed a minimum depth of 26½ feet in the channel will be obtained between Nantes and Saint Nazaire, and large vessels now obliged to stop at Saint Nazaire will come up the river to Nantes, where a large basin for the purpose of maintaining deep water will be constructed. With the construction of this basin it is intended to turn the bed of the river and to close the basin at ebb tide, like the lock of a canal, so that vessels will always have good and deep anchorage. The cost of the basin will be 45,000,000 francs (\$8,685,000).

The river Loire is the direct way between America and central Europe. The French ports of the Atlantic coast are easily accessible, and Nantes is nearer America than Havre by about 200 kilometers (124 miles). Besides, as is shown by a map forwarded [and on file for public reference at the Bureau of Manufactures], the river Loire and its canals place in direct communication the Atlan-

tic Ocean with Switzerland, and it is believed that freight from central Europe can be shipped thru the port of Nantes at a much cheaper rate than by northern ports—this owing to the reduced cost of transportation by water once the river is made navigable.

The shores of the Loire above Nantes are studded with beautiful and interesting old towns, which are important agriculturally, but there is very little industrial activity. It is generally hoped that when the river is made navigable, and when coal and other materials can be transported by water at a cheaper rate than can now be had by rail, industries will spring up along its shores, and it is difficult to foretell the full benefits the opening of navigation of the Loire will bring.

Tourist Travel in Nova Scotia

Consul Alfred J. Fleming, of Yarmouth, states that while the fish industry is Nova Scotia's greatest revenue producer, followed by lumber and fruit, the revenue from the tourist travel is considerable, for which he cites a few figures:

During the four months of this summer season—May, June, July, and August—16,311 people were brought from Boston to Yarmouth on the Dominion Atlantic ships. Reports from St. John, New Brunswick, say that the American line of steamships from Boston brought in more than one-third more people this year than last, the figures of that port showing nearly 25,000 arrivals, while reports from Halifax also show large increases over previous years.

Via these three gateways into Nova Scotia more than 60,000 people came into this province during the four months. Of that number fully 80 per cent were health, pleasure, and rest seekers, the remainder being the usual commercial travelers. The pleasure seekers remain one to twelve weeks and spend lots of money. Figuring the expenses of the 60,000 at \$15 each on steamships, including staterooms and meals, the three ship lines received \$900,000. They also probably spent \$45,000 for touring the province over the railroads. It would be a low estimate to place the average expenditure of these 60,000 people at \$20 each for hotels, goods purchased, and the many incidentals of health and pleasure seekers. This swells the total to \$2,550,000 spent in this province during the summer season recently closed. Every town, village, and hamlet has been filled with American tourists all summer. Yarmouth, Digby, and Annapolis Royal were never better patronized. The figures given are too low, rather than too high, and it is barely possible that the summer travel into Nova Scotia by Americans this past season, including fares, would approximate \$3,000,000. It is evident that a large per cent. of the money taken in by the Nova Scotian merchants, banks, and hotels is United States money. Everyone who has money at all has a large portion of American currency, and it is no trouble to secure it.

As to the 16,311 who came to Yarmouth, their passage at \$15 each gave the Dominion Atlantic line \$244,665; and as that line also operates the main railroad line to the "Famous Evangeline Land" and Halifax, the passengers paid nearly as much, or \$150,000 to \$175,000, for railroad fare. Thus one company derived about \$400,000 for the four months' work, not counting the receipts from increased freights. The travelers also spent, say, \$20 each in this immediate vicinity, which shows the importance of summer-tourist business to this consular district, as well as to the entire province.

Natural Resources of the United States

By G. B. COFFMAN, Illinois

The Wheatfields of the United States

Wheat is grown in forty-two States of the Union. In the Eastern and Central States it is grown on small farms. Almost all the farmers in these States grow some wheat. They grow enough for their own bread, and many raise enough to bring in money to supply them with other necessities of life which cannot be produced on their farm. Wheat is raised on a large scale in Minnesota, the Dakotas and California. Many large farms are found in these States. Here the soil is so good for wheat that many of the farmers raise nothing else. There is a farm in California of ninety thousand acres, and one in North Dakota of seventy thousand acres, all in wheat.

A line drawn from the northern part of South Carolina, westward thru Oklahoma to the western boundary of Kansas, thence north, would lay off the wheatfields of the United States with the exception of the wheat on the Pacific Coast. A great quantity of wheat is raised in California, Oregon and Washington. There is some wheat raised in northern Texas, California and Utah.

For some years the wheat acreage of the United States has been moving westward. As the country has been settled in the Northwest more and more, ground has been found available for the raising of wheat. The acreage has been increasing with the population. In the last forty years the wheat acreage has increased threefold. This acreage is perhaps more than the increase of population. In 1866 there were fifteen and a half millions of acres planted in wheat; in 1906 there were forty-seven and a half millions of acres planted in wheat. During these forty years one-third of the wheat raised was imported to foreign countries, most of it going to Europe. At the present time we are not sending away as much as one-fifth of the wheat we are raising. We are using more for bread. At this rate it is estimated that in twenty-five years we shall be importing wheat. If we keep pace with the population and the demands for wheat, we will have to find a way to use the land which is idle now in many parts of the United States.

There is much unoccupied land in the United States available for the production of wheat. The vast stretch of land between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains no doubt in the future will raise much more wheat than is found growing there now. The knowledge of dry-land farming will cause much more wheat to be raised in that arid region. The rapid advance in irrigation will increase the wheat acreage. It is said that the artificial irrigation in the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah and Wyoming will add to the wheat acreage more than two hundred and fifty millions of acres. The drainage of the swamp lands no doubt will add many acres.

The old wheat land which seems to be worn out, by means of rotation of crops, can be made to continue to produce good crops of wheat. The increased knowledge of farming will cause much more wheat to grow. The ignorant farmer will have to give place to the intelligent farmer, who will, with half the labor, raise twice the number of bushels on the same number of acres. Thoro-

ness of soil tillage, seed selection and the prevention of plant disease are factors which are essential. A large proportion of the farmers, even today, do not pay much attention to these things. The excellent work that our agricultural schools are doing will add many bushels of wheat to the acre in the near future. The old idea of planting the seed in the moon is being rapidly supplanted by the idea of putting the seed in a well-prepared soil and under favorable circumstances. The young farmers are learning this, and, best of all, are doing it.

The annual wheat crop of the United States is upwards of seven hundred millions of bushels. Some of this is shipped abroad to be manufactured. A great deal of it is manufactured near where it is raised. This saves freight bills. The chief grain-growing and flour-milling States are Minnesota, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Ohio, New York, Indiana, Michigan, Kansas, Pennsylvania and Iowa. Many mills of small capacity are yet found dotted all over these States, but larger mills are getting the wheat and the smaller mills are dropping out. This is largely because the larger mills can make better flour and make it cheaper.

The value of our wheat crop is upwards of five hundred millions of dollars. The capacity of our mills is over a million barrels, and their value three hundred millions of dollars. Since the steel rolls have been substituted for the burrs or mill-stones we are leading the world in the manufacture of flour, both in quantity and quality. American flour is sought after in all the foreign markets. It is regarded as the standard of excellence by the consumer of wheat bread. There are two reasons for this. One is the improved methods by which it is manufactured, and the other is the superior quality of the wheat of which it is made. If the consumer cannot get American flour, the next best thing is to get flour made from American wheat.

Not much flour is exported, because it is cheaper to export the wheat and manufacture the flour abroad. Labor is cheaper in the Old Country, and then the wheat is easier handled than the flour. The freight rates are cheaper for the wheat. If the flour is shipped it must go in sacks and bags and must be carried by men. It cannot be loaded by machinery as the wheat can. The wheat can be loaded in the ships by gravitation, that is, by letting it run from the elevator to the ship. Then it can be lifted out of the ship by means of machinery.

This is a losing process for America. Our mills do not get the work. With the present mills we could manufacture all the grain which we grow. The mills could work the year round and could employ many more men. This increased supply would consume other produce and cause an increase of population. The great Northwest would be a rough wilderness to-day if the articles it produces,—iron, coal, lumber and wheat—were shipped to foreign countries in the rough state. The grinding of wheat into flour means the employment of men. These men are consumers and they make a market for other produce and manufactured goods.

The movement of the grain takes place in the

fall. This demand, to get the grain on the market, causes a great demand for transportation facilities, which cannot always be met. Railroads cannot furnish this transportation. But if the transportation were regulated so that it could continue the year round, much trouble and expense would be saved. This could be done if our mills would manufacture all our flour. The wheat could then be bought and shipped in as needed. The flour would be shipped all the year. Our foreign markets could be supplied with flour instead of wheat. This would be satisfactory to everybody except the foreign manufacturer. It would mean the building up of our own industries and the settling of our own Western country.

Minneapolis is one of the great centers for the manufacturing of flour. Here are found many mills at work the year round. Flour is shipped from this city to all points of the world. Many men are employed to make the mills go. On this account many other manufacturing establishments have been located, to supply the demands of the men who are engaged in the manufacture of flour. And so we see that one establishment calls for another, and another for another. Thus a civilization is established, and in this way the Great Northwest has been developed and settled.

Minneapolis commenced to grind wheat about fifty years ago, and it now grinds more wheat than any other city in the world. It has one mill that grinds fourteen thousand barrels every day. There are five mills at Minneapolis which grind five millions of barrels every year. There are other large mills at work night and day. The average person eats one barrel of flour a year, so we can see that Minneapolis feeds many.

There are other great milling centers in this country. Much wheat is manufactured into flour at New York, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Toledo, Indianapolis, Superior and Duluth. There are many other places where mills are located. There are about fourteen thousand mills in this country.

The smaller mills scattered over the country, most of them, grind not only wheat but corn, oats, rye and buckwheat. Much of this grinding is to furnish food for stock, and the grain is supplied by the farmers living in that immediate country. Grist milling, as this is called, is a great industry. However, not much flour is made in such mills any more. It can be made so much better on the larger mills. There are now about twenty-five thousand of such flour and grist mills in the United States.

The wheat is hauled by teams from the wheat fields to elevators at the railroad stations, or the wharfs at the water. It is loaded there and shipped in every direction. In the Mississippi valley, the great wheat field of the world, it goes by rail to Minneapolis, or it is put in barges and floated down the Mississippi to St. Louis or the Gulf of Mexico, thence to South America or Europe. Trains are moving toward the head of Lake Superior, where the wheat will be placed in ships and carried thru the waters of the Great Lakes, thru the Erie Canal to New York, and from there to the Old Country; or perhaps some of it is taken thru the Welland Canal to Lake Ontario by way of the St. Lawrence River to the Atlantic Ocean. Some of it is shipped direct by rail to Chicago, and there ground into flour or placed in ships and sent to the Atlantic Coast.

Most of the spring wheat is sent to Chicago and there made into flour. This spring wheat is raised north of the southern boundary of Minnesota. This wheat is not shipped abroad because it is not

as good a wheat as the winter wheat. Our winter wheat is the best raised in the world and it has a good market in all places.

The principal markets on the Pacific Coast are San Francisco, Portland, and the cities on Puget Sound. From these ports a great deal goes to supply the home demand and the rest is sent to China, Japan, Siberia and the islands in the Pacific Ocean. The Hawaiian Islands are supplied from these ports and some of this wheat reaches the Philippine Islands by way of Hong Kong.

The cost of transportation of our wheat to foreign lands is not so great as we might think. On account of the way we have of handling the grain by machinery, the cost of a bushel of wheat from Chicago to New York by rail is about five cents and from New York to Liverpool about two cents. This makes the transportation so cheap that we can compete with the foreign countries in the markets. However, the tariff keeps us out of some of the markets of the world. If the wheat can be taken all the way by water, the cost will not be so much. This is the reason so much of the wheat is shipped to Duluth or the nearest port on the Great Lakes and there placed in ships.

In the making of the flour, the first process is the cleaning of the wheat. The dirt and the bad kernels are blown away and the other grains are rubbed with brushes and washed by strong currents of air so that no dirt is left in the wheat. It is then automatically weighed and started down thru a process of grinding. This is done by passing it thru rolls of steel slightly corrugated. The first rolls break the grains and the second mash them. As they pass down thru the different rolls they are ground and mashed finer and finer. Then it is passed thru a process which separates the flour from the bran. It is then sifted thru silk cloth many times. Then it is taken thru the midlings purifier and the midlings and what bran remains is taken out. The germ is then removed by another milling. Finally it is run thru another mill and then is perfect flour. The wheat passes thru six grindings before it sold as flour.

The United States raises about one-fifth of the wheat in the world. Europe raises twice as much as we raise. The most of this is raised in the black plains of central and southern Russia and the plains that slope to the Baltic and North seas.

Asia raises about one-half as much wheat as the United States. The chief fields are found in India and Asiatic Russia. China raises some wheat. Southern Siberia is adapted to the culture of wheat, but at this time but little is raised there.

In Africa some excellent hard wheat is grown in Algeria. Southern Africa produces some wheat. Australia and New Zealand produce some excellent wheat.

In South America, Argentine Republic, Chile, Uruguay and southern Brazil produce wheat. At the present time the fields are near the Eastern coast or near the rivers. This gives them access to the markets. There is no doubt that South America will some day be one of the great wheat countries. When the country develops and railroads are built so that the produce can be marketed, South America will take her place with the other wheat countries of the United States.

Canada will soon be the dangerous rival of the United States. There is a vast stretch of land extending from the Great Lakes to the Rocky Mountains that is adapted to wheat culture. Already vast fields are being planted there, and the price of land is rapidly advancing. During the last year Canada produced almost one hundred millions of bushels of wheat.

Present Day History and Geography

Notes of the News of the World

President Taft's postal savings bank bill, amended so as to satisfy the "insurgent" Republicans, passed the United States Senate on March 5th.

The insurgent movement in Nicaragua has suffered defeat in its advance upon the capital city of Managua, and the troops under Generals Mena and Chamorro have fled back to the east coast.

Marshal Hermes Fonseca has been elected President of Brazil, winning over the opposition candidate, Dr. Rey Barbosa.

Chancellor MacCracken, who for nineteen years has been at the head of New York University, will retire next September.

The masts of the largest sailing vessels are from 160 to 180 feet high. They spread from 60,000 to 100,000 square feet of canvas.

The government of Venezuela has established a national public school for teaching the manufacture of Panama hats. The school is at Merida, in the State of Merida.

Beverly, Mass., will again be the summer capital. President Taft and his family expect to go there about June 1st.

Dr. Louis Klopsch, editor of the *Christian Herald*, and known thruout the world as a philanthropist, died in New York City after a surgical operation.

German matches are being made with combustibles at both ends. This allows one match to be used twice.

About 306,000 people can be accommodated in New York City hotels at one time.

A college student seventy years old is Emil J. Meyer, a country school teacher of Gerald, Mo. He has entered the University of Missouri to study agriculture, history and music.

The дума of Russia has refused to abolish the death penalty. It considers this beyond the constitutional power of the дума, and believes that it is not good for Russia to attempt to carry on the government without the extreme penalty for the worst offenders.

Gold in paying quantities has been discovered in several of the river valleys in the interior of Liberia, about fifty miles from Monrovia, the capital. Several European companies are planning to go into mining on a more thoro scale in this district.

The Cuban government is proud of the showing it has made in the last year. Tho loaded with debt, as a result of the wars, insurrections, etc., the island treasury shows a balance of \$1,500,000 on hand.

The German emperor and ministry of war have decided to introduce the aeroplane into the regular army equipment.

A free college education is offered to any young man in Idaho or North Dakota who will agree not to touch intoxicating liquor, tobacco in any form, or "other narcotics" so long as he lives. Charles Botsford, a Boston merchant, has left \$100,000 for this purpose.

The Roosevelt hunting party broke up on Feb. 26, at Gondokoro, in the Sudan. The total of the animals killed amounts to 500, including 17 lions, 11 elephants, 19 rhinos, 9 hippos, 9 giraffes, etc. As the animals will be placed in the museum at Washington, it will mean that this country will have the finest collection of wild animal specimens in the world.

A steamship loaded with nails sank off New Orleans a short time ago. A huge electric magnet, fastened to hoisting gear, was lowered into the water, the current turned on, and one at a time the kegs of nails leaped to the magnet and were carried to the surface. In this way more than 1,600 kegs of nails were recovered.

José Domingo de Obaldia, President of Panama, died of heart disease on March 1st, at the age of 63. President Obaldia was elected on July 12, 1908. Three vice-presidents were elected at the same time, the first one of whom has since died. Dr. C. A. Mendoza, the second vice-president, will take President Obaldia's place.

The Bell Telephone Company is attaching in New York pay-station telephone boxes to street poles, after the model of police-call boxes. It is said that little inconvenience will be caused by the roar of the traffic in the street, since the head of the operator can be introduced into the box so as practically to shut out the noises.

"The night letter service" by telegraph began in the United States on the 7th. Under this system a fifty-word telegram may be sent at night at the day rate for ten words, and upon reaching its destination will be mailed so as to reach the person addressed thru the first delivery. Where there is no free delivery of mail, messenger boys will deliver the telegrams. Codes and ciphers are barred. The idea is that a letter telegram can be sent to San Francisco, for instance, at night, and delivered to the addressee in the first morning mail.

Four hundred and fifty-nine dollars is the amount which a young man working as a day-laborer saved in two years, says *The Youth's Companion*. He had insisted, in an argument, that a laborer can save money, and to prove the point announced that he would save four hundred dollars in twenty-four months. He worked for eleven different men in that time, and the highest wage he received was forty dollars a month. But he demonstrated that a man can save money if he is willing to make the effort.

The American Geographical Society has presented a gold medal to Col. Charles Chaille-Long for his work in ascertaining the source of the Nile, thirty-six years ago. What he did was to connect the discoveries made by two British explorers, one of whom had explored the great central lake of Africa and the other working his way up the lower reaches of the Victory Nile. The American connected the two bodies and thus solved a riddle of the ages. The British were reluctant to accept Long's claims until 1907, when a tardy half acceptance was made.

Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt died at his home in New York City on March 7. He was for years leader of the Republican party in New York State. Mr. Platt was born in Owego, N. Y., in 1833. He studied for a while at Yale University, but left without completing the course, on account of ill-health.

Mr. Platt became identified with politics thru acting as leader in a Republican glee club and writing political songs. In 1896 he made a fight for the gold standard in the St. Louis platform. Later he succeeded in forcing the vice-presidency upon Theodore Roosevelt, an act which, thru the death of President McKinley, made him President of the United States.

Strike in Philadelphia

In connection with a strike of four or five thousand street-car employees in Philadelphia for higher wages, and the recognition of their union, there was serious rioting for several days following. A number of cars were burned, one was destroyed by dynamite, and shots were fired at elevated trains.

On March 4 a general strike was ordered in Philadelphia in sympathy with the striking employees of the Philadelphia Traction Company. According to the claims of the union leaders, 60,000 men, in seventy-five trades, left work. Their figures state that these included 15,000 textile workers, 3,000 carpenters, 2,000 cigarmakers, 1,580 garment workers, 1,800 hatters, 2,000 machinists, 2,200 painters, 1,800 upholstery workers, and 2,500 plasterers.

The Postal Savings Bank

From arguments raised against a postal savings bank system one might imagine that it was an unheard-of institution, says a recent number of *The Outlook*. It is called paternalistic and socialistic, the proposal to establish it is termed reckless and ill-considered, and the prophecy is made that all sorts of financial evils would follow its adoption.

The fact is, the postal savings bank idea has been in existence and under discussion for over a hundred years. Practically every argument now brought against it was raised during the agitation for postal savings banks in England during the first half of the last century. Postal savings banks have been in operation in England since 1862, and have been adopted in thirty-six countries and dependencies, including Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Belgium, Japan, Italy, the Netherlands, France, Austria, Sweden, Hungary, Finland and Russia.

Even in the United States, extraordinarily conservative as this country is, the plan to establish postal savings banks has been almost continuously under consideration for thirty-seven years. Since 1873, when the first bill to establish postal savings banks was introduced, eighty measures for the same purpose have been before Congress, thirty in

the Senate and fifty in the House of Representatives. In 1906, the United States established and since then has successfully conducted a system of postal savings banks in the Philippine Islands. It is about time for even the conservative American people to be satisfied with the proof of experience, to stop discussion, and to demand the privilege that is exercised by the people of Tunis, Formosa, Egypt, and the Gold Coast.

New Pencil Woods

Recent conferences of representatives of the Department of Agriculture with lead-pencil manufacturers have resulted in plans for testing new woods to find out whether they can be used in the pencil industry. According to some of the manufacturers, the supply of red cedar, which furnishes practically all the wood for the annual output of some 325,000,000 pencils, will be exhausted within five years. A substitute must be found which will whittle easily, which shall contain a large amount of material free of knots, which shall not be porous, nor spongy, nor unduly hard, and which shall occur in sufficient quantities to meet the manufacturers' demand.

In view of this and at the suggestion of the pencil makers, the Forest Service is to co-operate in a test of a number of National Forest woods. Among those to be tried are Rocky Mountain red cedar, alligator juniper, Western juniper, redwood, incense cedar, Western cedar, Port Orford cedar and Alaska cypress. Wood specimens collected from the National Forests will be sent to four leading manufacturers, who have agreed to make pencils of them. The manufacturers will keep a record of the tests and report to the Forest Service the results, as well as their judgment as to the fitness of the individual woods.

The Forest Service is assisting in this experiment because there are in the National Forests large quantities of junipers and cedars which may be suitable for pencil manufacture. For several of these woods no very valuable use has yet been discovered. Foresters believe that in the future the woods from the National Forests may, to a considerable extent, come into use to supplement the diminishing stock of Eastern woods, the supply of which has received no protection.

Cancer in Fish

The State Cancer Laboratory at Buffalo, N. Y., has been investigating the possibility of cancer in fish. It is reported that the disease is found to be most frequent in well wooded, well watered and mountainous regions, and is more common in country districts than in cities. The investigation was suggested by the prevalence of human cancer along water-courses and in rural districts that are poorly drained. It was thought that the distribution of the disease might be thru the eating of fish. It is found that fish are subject to various types of cancer, including cancer of the thyroid gland, which is very common in the trout family.

Matches from Japan

Consul George H. Scidmore reports from Kobe that nearly all of the matches exported from Japan, valued in 1908 at about \$4,681,200, were manufactured in the Kobe district. Their value in 1907 was about the same, while in 1906 the total was \$5,428,200. Shipments during 1909 indicate that the trade is still in a healthy condition, notwithstanding the rapid increase in the number of

match factories in China, which country takes fully 75 per cent of the Japanese exported product. The Chinese factories, it appears, depend mainly upon Japan for their supply of splints.

Statistics of Cities

Many interesting comparisons appear in the U. S. Census Bureau's special annual report on the statistics of the 158 cities having a population of over 30,000 each for 1907.

The section devoted to the subject of street lighting includes payments for expenses of street lighting per acre of land area and per capita, lights classified by kind, number, candle-power, price per light per year, number of hours lighted per year, and average number of each kind of lights to each 100 miles of streets.

The cities with the highest per capita payments for lights were Yonkers, N. Y. (\$1.59), and Los Angeles (\$1.37); and those with the largest payments per acre of land area were Hoboken (\$35.03), and Boston (\$32.00). Owing to the great length of their unimproved streets, the average number of lights to 100 miles of streets is very small in some cities. Of the cities using Welsbach lights, largely in the residence districts, Boston leads in the number used in proportion to street mileage, followed by Washington, St. Louis, Cleveland, New York, and Baltimore.

In comparison with similar statistics for 1905, it is interesting to note that the flat-flame gas lamp is fast disappearing from use, the per cent of decrease in number reported amounting to 43.7. This decrease has been offset by a large increase in the number of Welsbach, incandescent, and arc lights.

Street cleaning cost New York City in 1907 \$6,941,912, tho a portion of the cost of refuse disposal is included in this amount. The city next in rank was Philadelphia, which paid less than a million dollars for maintaining its street-cleaning department.

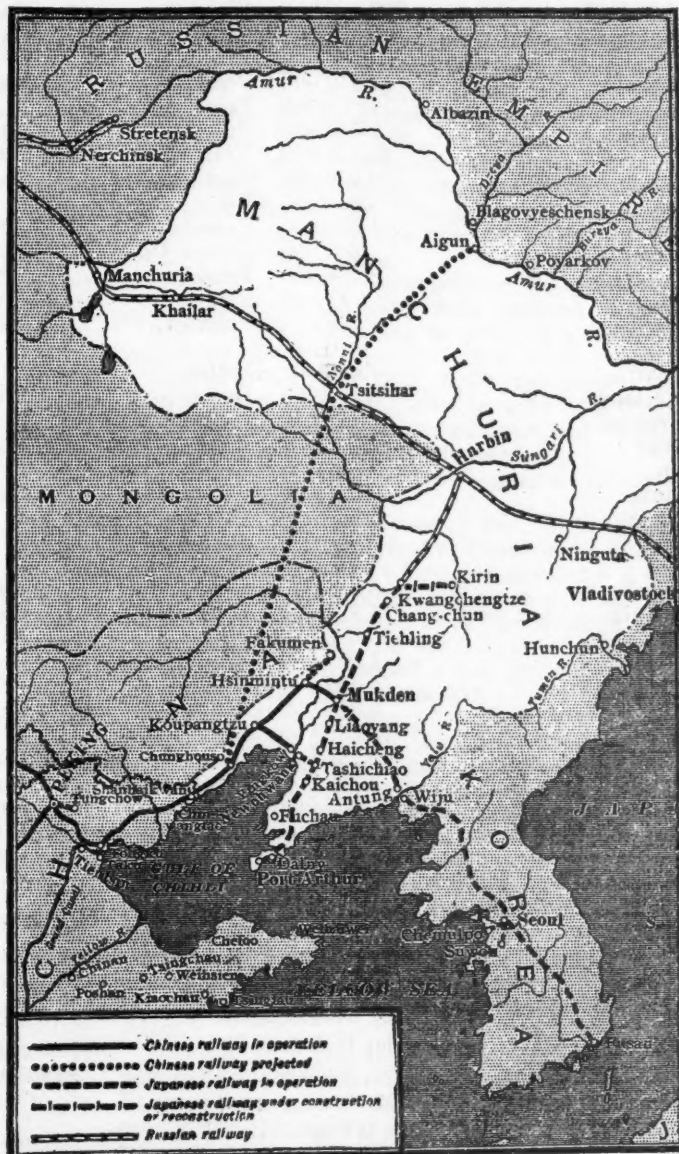
Cities of over 300,000 population with a small expense for street cleaning were Milwaukee (\$129,380), New Orleans (\$138,993), and Buffalo (\$1,189,683). The cities with the largest areas cleaned at least once a week were New York, 25,312,729 square yards; Philadelphia, 17,270,034 square yards, and Buffalo, 12,736,158 square yards. New Orleans had the smallest such area for cities of over 300,000 population, or less than one million square yards.

Nearly all of the area in New York, Chicago, and San Francisco subject to regular cleaning was swept by hand, while most of that in Pittsburg, Detroit, Boston, and large areas in Philadelphia, Buffalo and Washington were swept by machine.

In Buffalo, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Detroit large areas were cleaned by flushing, tho this method in Buffalo was only an experiment and was continued for only two weeks. In comparison with similar figures for 1905, the area regularly cleaned by flushing shows a large increase.

Of the 158 cities reported, 117 owned water-supply systems whose estimated value at the close of 1907 was \$647,334,495. The revenue receipts from the public amounted to \$52,831,096 and the actual expenses of operation to \$21,231,273. The excess of receipts over operating expenses was, therefore, \$31,599,823, nearly two-fifths of which was consumed in payment of interest on the outstanding debt. The remaining three-fifths was apparently net profit, but it is impossible to argue from this result that municipally owned water-supply systems are exceedingly profitable. Cities owning their waterworks do not receive taxes from them, and in few cases charge off a sufficient amount for depreciation. The report states that the financial results indicate, when these factors are taken into consideration, that few systems are operated at great profit, while some are conducted at an actual loss. Some cities, however, aim to furnish water to their citizens at cost, and it is possible that in such cities water rates are lower than they would be if the water system was owned by private parties.

[See also "Wonders of New York City," p. 321.]



Map of the Chinese Railways
(Copyrighted by The Outlook Company)

Governments of the World and Rulers

Country	Population	Title	Official Head	Capital	Population
Abyssinia	8,330,000	King	Menelik II	Adis Abeda	30,000
Afghanistan	4,550,000	Ameer	Habibullah Khan	Kabul	100,000
Argentina	4,957,000	President	Jose F. Alcorta	Buenos Aires	1,000,000
Austria-Hungary	47,153,000	Emperor	Franz Josef I.	Budapest	732,000
Belgium	6,694,000	King	Leopold II.	Brussels	599,000
Bolivia	1,766,000	President	Eliodoro Villaion	Sucre	21,000
Brazil	14,334,000	President	Nilo Pecanha	Rio de Janeiro	750,000
Bulgaria	3,744,000	Czar	Ferdinand	Sofia	68,000
Chile ..	3,174,000	President	Pedro Montt	Santiago	335,000
Chinese Empire	426,047,000	Emperor	Hsuan-t'ung	Peking	1,000,000
Colombia	3,917,000	President	Gonzalez Valencia	Bogota	120,000
Costa Rica	335,000	President	Ricardo Jimenez	San Jose	26,000
Cuba	2,048,000	President	Jose M. Gomez	Havana	297,000
Denmark	2,450,000	King	Frederik VIII.	Copenhagen	378,000
Dominican Republic	416,000	President	Ramon Caceres	Santo Domingo	16,000
Ecuador	1,272,000	President	Eloy Alfaro	Quito	80,000
Egypt (Proper)	9,717,000	Khedive	Abbas Hilmi	Cairo	570,000
France	39,252,000	President	Armand Fallieres	Paris	2,763,000
German Empire	60,605,000	Emperor	Wilhelm II.	Berlin	2,040,000
Great Britain and Ireland,	41,609,000	King	Edward VII.	London	4,537,000
British South Africa	7,995,000	High Commissioner	Earl of Selborne		
Com. of Australia	3,983,000	Governor-General	Earl of Dudley	Melbourne	496,000
British India, etc.,	299,422,000	Viceroy	Earl of Minto	Calcutta	1,127,000
Dominion of Canada	5,372,000	Governor-General	Earl Grey	Ottawa	60,000
Greece	2,434,000	King	Georgios I.	Athens	112,000
Gautemala	1,842,000	President	Manuel E. Cabrera	New Guatemala	97,000
Haiti	1,294,000	President	A. C. F. Simon	Port au Prince	50,000
Honduras	544,000	President	Miguel R. Davila	Tegucigalpa	35,000
Italy	32,476,000	King	Vittorio Emanuele	Rome	463,000
Japanese Empire	50,006,000	Emperor	Mutsuhito	Tokyo	1,819,000
Korea	9,670,000	Emperor	Yi Hsi	Seoul	197,000
Liberia	1,000,000	President	Arthur Barclay	Monrovia	8,000
Luxemburg	247,000	Grand Duke	Wilhelm	Luxemburg	21,000
Mexico	13,606,000	President	Porfirio Diaz	Mexico	345,000
Monaco	15,000	Prince	Albert	Monaco	3,000
Montenegro	228,000	Prince	Nicholas I.	Cettinje	3,000
Morocco	7,000,000	Sultan	Mulai-Hafid	Fez	140,000
Netherlands	5,104,000	Queen	Wilhelmina	Morocco	45,000
Nicaragua	429,000	President	Jose S. Zelaya	The Hague	234,000
Norway	2,222,000	King	Haakon VII.	Managua	30,000
Oman	1,000,000	Sultan	Feysil bin Turki	Christiania	228,000
Panama	228,000	President	D. de Obaldia	Masket	40,000
Paraguay	636,000	President	E. G. Navero	Panama	30,000
Persia	9,000,000	Shah	Ahmed Mirza	Asuncion	52,000
Peru	4,586,000	President	Augusto B. Leguia	Teheran	280,000
Portugal	5,022,000	King	Manoel II.	Lima	130,000
Roumania	5,957,000	King	Carol I.	Lisbon	357,000
Russia	130,676,000	Czar	Nicholas II.	Bucharest	282,000
Salvador	1,007,000	President	Fernando Figueroa	St. Petersburg	1,267,000
Servia	2,494,000	King	Peter I.	San Salvador	60,000
Siam	6,320,000	King	Chulalongkorn I.	Belgrade	70,000
Spain	18,235,000	King	Alfonso XIII.	Bangkok	400,000
Sweden	5,136,000	King	Gustaf V.	Madrid	540,000
Switzerland	3,325,000	President	Robert Comtesse	Stockholm	301,000
Turkey	24,038,000	Sultan	Mohammed V.	Berne	65,000
United States	84,907,000	President	Wm. H. Taft	Constantinople	1,125,000
Uruguay	978,000	President	Claudio Williman	Washington	279,000
Venezuela	2,445,000	President	J. V. Gomez	Montevideo	276,000
				Caracas	73,000

United States Government

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

President	William H. Taft, O.
Vice-President	James S. Sherman, N. Y.
Secretary of State	Philander C. Knox, Pa.
Sec'y of the Treasury	Franklin MacVeagh, Ill.
Secretary of War	Jacob M. Dickinson, Tenn.
Attorney-General	Geo. W. Wickersham, N. Y.
Postmaster-General	Frank H. Hitchcock, Mass.
Sec'y of the Navy	Geo. Von L. Meyer, Mass.
Sec'y of the Interior	Richard A. Ballinger, Wash.

Sec'y of Agriculture James Wilson, Ia.
 Sec'y of Com. & Labor Charles Nagel, Mo.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice	Melville W. Fuller, Ill.
Associate Justice	John M. Harlan, Ky.
"	David J. Brewer, Kan.
"	Edward D. White, La.
"	Joseph McKenna, Cal.
"	Oliver Wendell Holmes, Mass.
"	William R. Day, O.
"	William H. Moody, Mass.

Quarterly Review of Current Events

December 20.—José Madriz was elected President of Nicaragua.

December 21.—The Interstate Commission asked for more power to regulate railroad rates.—Herbert Gladstone was appointed Governor-General of South Africa.—The University of Copenhagen decided that the data submitted by Dr. Frederick A. Cook were not sufficient to prove that he reached the North Pole.

December 22.—A new cabinet was formed in Portugal.—The premier of Korea was assassinated at Seoul, the chief of police of St. Petersburg was killed by a bomb, and a British chief magistrate in the Indian service was killed at Bombay.—King Leopold of Belgium was buried.

December 23.—Albert I. ascended the throne of Belgium.—President Madriz was warned that he would be held responsible for the safety of Americans in Western Nicaragua.

December 26.—Frederic Remington, the painter and sculptor, died at the age of 48 years.—The International Zionist Congress opened at Hamburg.

December 27.—China complained to Japan that the Manchurian telegraph convention was being violated.—The committee appointed by Mayor McClellan of New York reported against equal pay for men and women teachers in the public schools.

December 28.—Arthur Gilman, founder of Radcliffe College, died at the age of 73 years.

December 29.—The Chamber of Deputies of France passed a high protective tariff bill.—It was estimated that there were more than 4,000 cases of typhoid fever in Montreal, due to impure drinking water.

December 30.—The United States Supreme Court was asked to appoint a receiver for the American Tobacco Company.

December 31.—Spencer Trask, New York banker and philanthropist, died at the age of 65 years.—Hakki Bey was appointed Grand Vizier of Turkey.

January 1.—William J. Gaynor began his term as Mayor of New York City.

January 2.—The Chinese Government notified Portugal that it would not consent to arbitration in the dispute over Portugal's four square miles of territory near Hongkong.—Floods did great damage in Utah, Nevada, and California.

January 3.—Darius Ogden Mills, banker and philanthropist, died at the age of 84 years.—Charles W. Morse, the banker, began his fifteen-year sentence in the Federal prison at Atlanta, Ga.

January 4.—Both branches of Congress reassembled after the holiday recess.—Secretary Wilson ordered the Department of Agriculture to make a thoro investigation into the causes of the increased cost of living.

January 5.—Governor Hughes, of New York, announced a gift of 11,000 acres of land and a million dollars, to the State of New York, from Mrs. E. H. Harriman.—Resolutions arranging for an investigation of the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy were introduced in Congress.—The House of Representatives passed a bill doing away with the Isthmian Canal Commission, and creating in its stead a Director-General.

January 6.—A letter from Mr. Pinchot to Senator Dolliver was read in the Senate, in which Mr. Pinchot endorsed the charges against Mr. Ballinger.—The British government agreed to fur-

nish \$100,000 toward the Scott expedition to the South Pole.—Mrs. Flora A. Darling, founder of the D. A. R., died, at the age of 69 years.

January 7.—Hubert Latham reached a height of 3,600 feet above the earth at Mourmelon, France.—President Taft ordered the removal of Mr. Pinchot from the office of Chief of the Forest Service.

January 8.—Cardinal Satolli, the first Papal Delegate to the United States, died, at the age of 70 years.—The Sultan of Turkey took the oath of allegiance to the King of Greece.

January 9.—Secretary Ballinger suspended four Oklahoma officials, because of conditions affecting the Indian schools.

January 10.—Four ex-employees of the Sugar Trust were sentenced in New York to a year in the penitentiary.—King Edward of England dissolved Parliament and summoned a new one to meet February 15.

January 11.—The House of Representatives passed the Army Appropriation bill.—John E. Fitzgerald was elected Mayor of Boston by a small plurality over James J. Storrow.

January 12.—President Taft appointed Henry S. Graves to become chief of the Forest Service.—The Canadian government announced that it would build eleven battleships, at a cost of twelve million dollars.—The German government announced approval of the plan to neutralize the railroads of Manchuria.

January 14.—Six employees of the American Sugar Refining Company were indicted in New York City for conspiracy in connection with the weighing scandals.

January 15.—The four daily newspapers of Denver suspended publication because of a strike of the pressmen.—Voting began in Great Britain for members of the new Parliament.

January 16.—A riot of 20,000 persons occurred in Naples, Italy.

January 17.—The Shoshone Dam in Wyoming was completed.—The Supreme Court of the Philippines decided that the island government has the power to regulate foreign commerce with the islands.—A special message from President Taft on conservation was read in the Senate.—The House of Representatives passed a bill granting Statehood to Arizona and New Mexico.

January 18.—Charges of bribery were made against Jotham P. Allds, the newly-elected leader of the New York State Senate.—Two twenty-eight thousand-ton battleships of the Dreadnought type were authorized in Argentina.—John Farson, the Chicago banker, died at the age of 54 years.

January 19.—Ex-Governor Robert Lowry, of Mississippi, died at the age of 78 years. Heavy storms in Switzerland and France resulted in terrible floods.

January 20.—The conference of Governors at Washington adjourned.—The N. Y. State Senate voted to investigate the charges against Senator Allds.

January 21.—The Department of Justice announced its determination to prosecute the Beef Trust.—Japan and Russia refused to agree to Secretary Knox's proposal to neutralize the Manchurian railroads.—The floods in France did great damage.

January 22.—Henry T. Coates, the publisher, died at the age of 67 years.—Mr. Pinchot was elect-

ed president of the National Conservation Association.—A memorial statue of Phillips Brooks was unveiled at Trinity Church, Boston.

January 23.—The overflowing of the Susquehanna River caused floods in Maryland.

January 24.—The heavy rains in France caused the floods to become a national calamity.

January 25.—All southwestern and southern Europe suffered terrible storms.—Frank A. Burrelle, head of the well-known press-clipping bureau, died at the age of 53 years.

January 26.—The waters of the Seine were reported to have risen more than 25 feet. The Tiber in Italy was 40 feet higher than normal.—The federal inquiry into the meat-packing industry started at Chicago.—The House of Representatives passed the Mann "white slave" bill.

January 27.—Eleven persons were indicted by the grand jury in Chicago for conspiracy to defraud the city of \$254,000.

January 28.—William F. Draper, ex-congressman from Massachusetts and American ambassador to Italy, died at the age of 68 years.—The Seine River began to fall.

January 30.—The Seine fell 18 inches in twenty-four hours.—State Senator Conger of New York formally preferred charges of bribery against Senator Allds.

February 1.—Returns in the British election showed that the seats in Parliament would be divided as follows: Liberals 274, Unionists 273, Nationalists 82, Laborites 41.—The Forestry Service was attacked in the House of Representatives by Mr. Mondell of Wyoming and Mr. Taylor of Colorado.

February 2.—The General Education Board apportioned \$450,000 among several colleges.

February 4.—A jury at Hartford, Conn., returned a verdict of \$74,000 against the union haters for conspiracy to boycott D. E. Loewe & Co., of Danbury.

February 5.—Contracts were signed for the construction, in this country, of two first-class battleships for Argentina.—The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Ole Bull was celebrated in Norway.—The Central American Peace Conference finished its sessions at San Salvador.

February 7.—Twenty-seven members of the Paper Board Association were fined in New York City for violating the Anti-Trust law.—The French cabinet approved an expenditure of twenty-eight million dollars for the construction and maintenance of twenty-eight battleships.

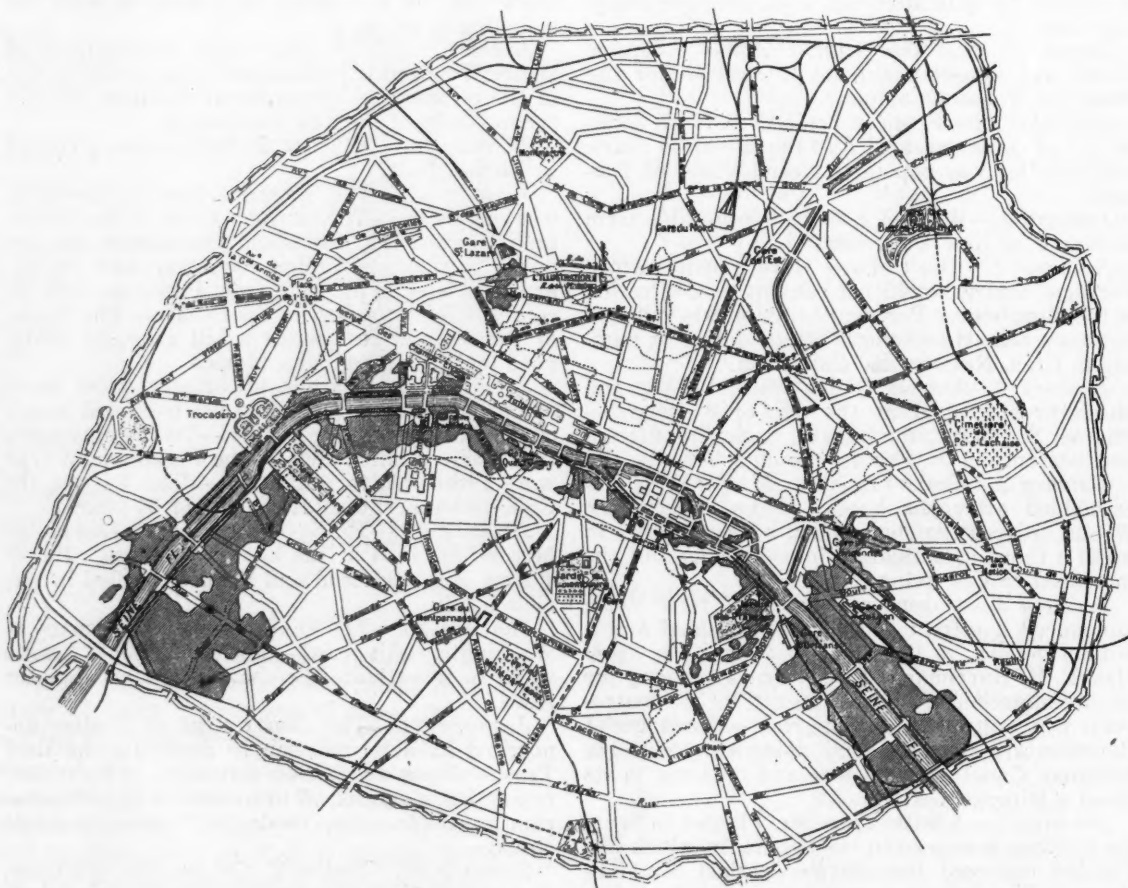
February 8.—The National Geographic Society accepted Robert Peary's proposition to undertake jointly with the Peary Arctic Club an expedition to the Antarctic regions.

February 9.—A bill was passed establishing the Glacier National Park of 14,000 square miles in Montana.

February 11.—A direct-primary bill covering Governor Hughes' ideas was introduced in the New York State Legislature.—The Bennett "white slave" bill was passed by the U. S. Senate.

February 12.—The protecting powers notified the Cretan Executive Committee that elections of Cretans to the Greek National Assembly would not be permitted.—The Bank of France offered to advance twenty million dollars for five years without interest, to small manufacturers and merchants who were victims of the flood.

February 14.—James R. Keene stated on the witness stand that he managed the collapsed pools on the N. Y. Stock Exchange.



Map. Showing the Inundation of Paris. From *L'Illustration*.

February 15.—The House of Representatives passed the River and Harbor Bill.—The new British Parliament assembled.

February 16.—William Everett, the Latin and Greek scholar, died at the age of 70 years.

March 5.—The Postal Savings Bank bill was passed in the Senate.

March 6.—Dr. Louis Klopsch, philanthropist and publisher of the *Christian Herald*, died.

March 7.—Thomas Collier Platt, for years Republican leader in New York State, died.

March 15.—The Government began its hearing in the Standard Oil case, as to whether this is a trust and should be dissolved.

March 16.—The demand of the women teachers of New York City for equal pay with the men for equal work was voted down.

March 17.—About 40,000 men marched in the St. Patrick's day parade, in New York City.—It was found that scales, thruout New York City, weighed incorrectly.

March 18.—Ex-Vice President Fairbanks reached New York on his return from his trip around the world.—The Roosevelts left Khartoum on their way home.

"Pink Eye" Conjunctivitis

Attacks the Eyes in the Springtime. It is Contagious and calls for Immediate Action. One Child with "Pink Eye" will Infect an Entire Class in a short time. Mothers and Teachers should be Prepared to Offer "First Aid"—Murine Eye Remedy. It Affords Prompt and Reliable Relief. Apply Murine Freely and Frequently. Write for Sample and Booklets. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Notes of the Indianapolis Convention

(Continued from page 292.)

The absence of Superintendent Greenwood was felt as a personal loss by many. Somehow an N. E. A. meeting does not seem complete without him, least of all the Department of Superintendence. This is the first time in many years that he was among the missing.

Indianapolis is one of the principal, if not the greatest, railroad center in the United States. But the management of the validation of railroad tickets was the most inefficient that has ever been inflicted upon an N. E. A. convention. The splendid preparatory work by Secretary Shepard, supplemented by the efforts of Treasurer Chamberlain, was completely overturned by the representative of the railroads. The delegates who wanted their tickets were compelled to stand in line for an hour and more, while the search for every ticket seemed to constitute a separate problem. It is to be hoped that the Indianapolis experience will lead the business men's organizations at Mobile and other future convention cities to make sure of adequate ticket service in advance.

A good word may be said for the Claypool Hotel, the headquarters of the Department. The management was courteous, and lived up to the spirit of the reservations, which is more than can be said for most of the other hotels, which took advantage of the opportunity to mulct the visitors to Indianapolis. The accommodations of the city were wholly insufficient.

Two important resolutions, adopted at Indianapolis, will be found printed on page 316.



The Governor of Teheran, Persia, with his Official Family, at Luncheon

History of the United States

By JAMES H. HARRIS

The Monroe Doctrine

I. OUR PREVIOUS FOREIGN POLICY. Non-intervention in the affairs of Europe. Washington's address in 1796 made its appeal against "interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe." This was the accepted view of the American policy, re-asserted by Jefferson and Monroe.

II. CAUSES AND CONDITIONS WHICH LED TO THE PROMULGATION OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE. *Sequence of Events:*

(1) The revolt of certain Spanish Colonies in South America (Chili, Peru, Columbia, Venezuela and Buenos Ayres—the latter the Argentine Republic), and of Mexico, between 1810 and 1822, and the recognition of their independence by the United States in 1822.

(2) As a result of this condition, Spain finally appealed to what is known as the Holy Alliance in Europe to assist her in recovering her lost colonies. [The "Holy Alliance" was an alliance of certain European governments (Russia, Prussia, Austria, and France), whose purpose was to restore and promote monarchical governments that had been overthrown.]

(3) England was invited to take part in this conference but refused, and thereupon seized the opportunity to invite the United States to co-operate with her against the proposal to restore the Spanish-American colonies to the dominion of Spain.

(4) About this same time (1821-'23) Russia laid claims to territory along the Pacific Coast, and the Czar issued a ukase in 1821, declaring that the southern boundary of Alaska should be parallel 51°. Further than that, however, Russia founded a colony in what is now California, and was evidently preparing to acquire territory all along the Pacific Coast. John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State (July 17, 1823), protested against this, and informed Russia that we should contest the right of Russia to *any* territorial establishment on this continent, and that we should assume distinctly the principle that "the American continents are no longer subjects for *any* new European establishments."

SUMMARY OF CAUSES

(5) The claims of Russia on the Pacific Coast, the activity of the Holy Alliance with reference to the Spanish American colonies, and the invitation of England to unite with the United States in a protest against the program of the Holy Alliance, cover the causes that led to the promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine in December, 1823.

The United States acted independently in the matter of the protest, but the moral backing of England strengthened the position of the United States.

III. THE MONROE DOCTRINE: *Its Essential Features.*

The essential features of the Monroe Doctrine, which has remained a cardinal policy of the United States ever since, are:

(1) That the American continents are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers.

(2) That the United States has no intention of interfering in European affairs. We have a "real American system contrasted with that of Europe and capable of separate existence."

(3) That the United States would not interfere with any existing European colonies on the American continents, but it would resist further colonization, and would regard as an unfriendly act any disposition to restore the colonies and dependencies whose independence we had acknowledged, to their former state of dependency.

In short, the Monroe Doctrine means that Europe is not to acquire additional territory on the American continents, and the United States is not to meddle in European affairs.

IV. RESULTS OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

1. The "Holy Alliance" abandoned its projects for the overthrow of the Spanish-American Republics.

2. Russia, in April, 1824, concluded a treaty with the United States in which she gave up all claims on our Pacific Coast, south of 54° 40' (the present southern boundary of Alaska.)

3. It made the United States the champion of the freedom and autonomy of the Western hemisphere, and emphasized the equality of the United States with the nations of Europe in matters pertaining to the American continents.

4. It has become a settled policy, applied in cases like Mexico (1868), and Venezuela (1896).

Two Resolutions

ADOPTED AT THE INDIANAPOLIS MEETING OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENCE, N. E. A.

The committee on resolutions was composed of Superintendents Ben Blewett, of St. Louis, chairman; C. E. Chadsey, of Denver; C. H. Keyes, of Hartford; E. H. Mark, of Louisville, and A. F. Wood, of Huntington, Colo. The following resolution has especially practical significance. It brought to a focus the ideas advanced in the discussion of the central topic of the convention:

The problem of retardation in our schools demands our careful consideration. Superintendents should emphasize all means which will reduce the amount of retardation without sacrificing the efficiency of the work. Late entrance and irregularity of attendance are important causes of retardation which can be overcome to a great extent thru more intelligent co-operation of the home. The poor adjustment of the elementary curriculum to the needs of many retarded pupils can be remedied in part by modifications in the course of study to suit it to the local problems, and each superintendent must attack this problem in the light of local conditions. There must be a clear recognition of the fact that the assignment of a child to a grade should depend upon his ability to profit by the new work, rather than upon the specific knowledge already attained, or upon the failure measured by marks in grades of the preceding term. The superintendents should hold the principal responsible for the individual promotion of exceptionally bright pupils, that there may be no retardation of a pupil in a grade of work below his ability to carry successfully. The principal should understand that this care is one of his most important obligations and privileges.

This resolution, too, can be translated into practice by teachers:

That May 18, the anniversary of the first Hague peace conference, be observed in the schools by setting aside a portion of the day for appropriate exercises in recognition of the endeavor of the nations to establish a higher moral ideal in international relations.

Exercises for Peace Day

By LUCIA AMES MEAD

In 1907, the school superintendents at their annual meeting recommended to all schools the observance of May 18—the anniversary of the opening of the First Hague Conference. A dozen States had previously observed the day and since the leaflets and material for school use upon that day have become generally known through the School Peace League, special exercises, as long as those on Flag Day or Memorial Day should become general.

First of all the teacher must be an enthusiastic believer in world organization and arbitration if Peace Day is to inspire her pupils. The story of the formation of the Permanent Tribunal of Arbitration should be told as one of the greatest events of history, marking an epoch. It can be told picturesquely and in the simplest words. First tell of the Czar's rescript, that August day in 1898, like a bolt from the blue, startling the world with an unheard of proposition and showing how the awful increase of armaments "were bringing about the very cataclysm they were designed to avert." In short, preparation for war, thru the rapidity of new inventions in armaments, was becoming as costly as war itself. The decade since this rescript has painfully emphasized this fact, the United States paying as much for army and navy in 1908 in time of peace as it paid ten years before in time of war. After the rescript followed, nine months later, the coming together of one hundred representatives with fifty attachés in Queen Wilhelmina's little palace. "The House in the Wood, at The Hague." These represented the twenty-six nations that had ambassadors at St. Petersburg. They came together full of indifference or cynicism, expecting for the most part mere perfunctory action. They excluded reporters as did the Constitutional Congress in 1787. But with the sceptics were strong men of faith, among them the English ambassador—Lord Pauncefoot—and our own minister to Berlin, Andrew D. White. These and a few others created hope and confidence and soon, in one of the three committees, every man found himself at work and thru endless social functions coming into friendly touch with strangers, rubbing off prejudices and enlarging his power of comprehending their point of view.

As a result of this first Conference a Permanent Tribunal of Arbitration was established for which Mr. Carnegie has provided a building at a cost of one and a half million dollars. This is not yet completed. A dozen or more nations have taken cases to this court. Provisions made by this Conference prevented war between Russia and England over the firing on the English fishing vessels, as was related in Article III. of this series. It was also by provision of this Conference for mediation that President Roosevelt called to Kittery navy yard the representatives of two great nations to end the bloodiest war of modern times.

This war could have been avoided had the world been a little more organized. Since then the second Hague Conference has taken further steps in world organization. It is certain now that at regular intervals a world conference merging into a Parliament with ever-increasing powers will meet. Executive commissions will eventually carry out its decisions and an international police force—a

totally different thing from rival armies and navies—will keep law and order.

The first steps toward this are arbitration treaties between the great nations promising to settle all difficulties between them by law or arbitration. The teacher will, of course, tell her pupils the story of such a treaty between Chili and Argentina and of the erection of the Christ of the Andes on the loftiest mountain pass as a pledge of perpetual peace.

Four thoughts should be emphasized. 1. Organization—this is an age of power such as the world never saw before because men have learned to co-operate. Picture the condition of our States if they had not been federated; of the German and Italian States before they were united. Emphasize the fact that peace between nations is not a question of making men into saints but of organizing them in practical business fashion. The United States must be an exemplar of a United World. 2. This country has no danger from without but fearful dangers from within. 3. Peace develops all the virtues, even the highest courage, better than war. Citizens of our favored land are better able than any other to lead the world toward peace.

Full information regarding programs can be obtained of the Secretary of the School Peace League, Mrs. Andrews, 405 Marlborough street, Boston, or of the Secretary of the American Peace Society, 31 Beacon street, Boston.

Motto for the Day: "My country is the world, my countrymen are all mankind."—GARRISON.

Recitation: "The Fatherland."—J. R. LOWELL.

THE EIGHTEENTH OF MAY

Ten years ago, on the Eighteenth of May, an event took place which will always be remembered as a landmark in the history of mankind. Curious as it may seem it was the Czar of Russia, the ruler of the greatest military country in the world, who brought about this occurrence of world-wide beneficence, whose scene was laid in Holland. In August, 1898, people all over the world were surprised by a letter which the Czar addressed to the nations who were represented at the Russian Court. This letter was an invitation to send delegates to a meeting which should consider what could be done to keep nations from going to war with each other. The Czar stated in his letter that, for the best welfare of the world the nations ought to restrict themselves in the spending of such enormous sums of money for armies and navies.

THE COST OF WAR

For many years Europe alone has spent on her armaments \$1,000,000,000 a year. The United States is now using over two-thirds of her whole income for past wars and preparation for future ones.

It costs \$1,000,000 a year to maintain a modern battleship, while in fifteen years it becomes practically useless. How many boys and girls could receive a good education out of this money! Just the firing of one big cannon shot costs \$1,700, which is as much as a four years' college education would cost at \$425 a year!

THE CZAR'S PLAN FOR PEACE

The Czar had been considering this whole matter for some time. He, however, was not the only ruler who had thought seriously about this condition of affairs, and his invitation to attend a peace conference met with unanimous response. Every government invited, accepted, and this included all the nations of Europe, twenty in number, four from Asia and two in America, the United States and Mexico.

On account of the unique nature of the conference, the Czar thought it best not to hold it in the capital of any one of the Great Powers, where so many political interests are centered. Holland was selected as the country most admirably adapted for such a meeting, the land of grand historic records, the "battlefield of Europe," as it is sometimes called, but as truly known as the asylum of the world, where the oppressed of every nation have found shelter and encouragement. It was announced to the governments that the Queen of the Netherlands would offer hospitality to the conference, and accordingly the Netherlands minister of foreign affairs sent out a formal invitation to the governments to meet at The Hague.

THE YOUNG QUEEN'S INVITATION

The young Queen, who was then only eighteen years old, to show her appreciation of the honor conferred on her country, placed at its disposal the most beautiful and historical building in the land. And so the conference was held in the widely famed House in the Woods, formerly the summer residence of the royal family, situated in a very beautiful park about a mile from the city. This was a most remarkable gathering, for each nation had sent its greatest statesmen. Then, too, it was the first time in the world's history that a peace conference had been held by the nations.

THE HOUSE IN THE WOODS

And so when these one hundred delegates, representing twenty-six of the most important nations of the world, came together on the Eighteenth of May, 1899, it was fitting that their meeting place should be noted in history.

The large ballroom, known as the Orange Zaal, was laid aside for the general meetings. The walls and dome of this hall are covered with immense paintings. One of these over the front entrance represents Peace descending from Heaven, and apparently entering the hall. M. de Beaufort, the honorary president of the conference, referred to this in his opening address, and expressed the hope that Peace, having entered the hall, would go forth to bless the whole world. The other large rooms on the main floor, handsomely furnished with beautiful Chinese and Japanese hangings, with the walls and ceilings finely frescoed, were given up to committees. Upstairs there was a dining-room, in which the Dutch Government served a most bounteous lunch to the delegates every working day of the conference.

TOPICS DISCUSSED

Baron de Staal, head of the Russian delegation, was chosen president. Three main topics had been proposed for discussion, and these were assigned to three large committees. The first was in charge of the question of armaments. Tho the Czar had called the conference chiefly to consider how the nations might be relieved from spending such vast sums of money for their armies and navies, the committee which had this matter in charge found that the time had not yet come for settling this burning question. The nations, they

thought, must first agree not to go to war before they could be induced to give up their implements of war. The committee unanimously expressed the belief, however, that if the nations should stop spending such a large part of their incomes for armaments, it would be a blessing to mankind.

The second committee, that on the laws of war, adopted new rules which makes war on land less barbarous and extends the Red Cross to naval warfare.

WAR NO LONGER NECESSARY

The great statesmen who composed the third committee adopted a plan which encourages the nations to refer all their disputes to an umpire, or arbiter,—in other words, to submit their differences to arbitration. In fact, the plan which this committee adopted makes it absolutely unnecessary for nations to go to war with each other in the future.

The committee on arbitration divided its work into three parts. It said, first, that if two nations have a dispute, serious enough to cause war, they might call in another nation or nations who would view the matter with them in an impartial light, and thus try to bring about a friendly settlement.

THE PEACE OF PORTSMOUTH

Before this rule was adopted, any offer on the part of any nation to intercede or intervene between two powers at variance would have been considered an unfriendly act, and would probably have occasioned jealous distrust. We can see how important this provision is by the action of President Roosevelt, who during the war between Russia and Japan, invited these two powers to send delegates to a meeting which he hoped might bring about the end of one of the most terrible wars in history. During this conference, which was held at Portsmouth, N. H., and which ended in the Peace of Portsmouth, the peoples of the world looked on with interest and sympathy, and it was the common hope that war should cease. If President Roosevelt had done this before 1899 he might have drawn the United States into a war with Russia and Japan.

THE HAGUE COURT OF ARBITRATION

But the crowning glory of the first peace conference was the establishment of a court where nations in dispute could take their cases and have them tried, just as people living in the various countries can refer their controversies to the courts for settlement. This court was to be the umpire or arbiter, and, therefore, it was called the International Court of Arbitration. Since this is situated at The Hague, it is sometimes called The Hague Court of Arbitration. The importance of this court was well understood by those far-sighted statesmen, who adopted every measure possible which could make the court useful to nations. This has well proved its worth, for since it was opened in April, 1901, nearly every great nation of the world has been before it. And the American people like to remember that it was the United States and Mexico that took the first case there.

THE PALACE OF PEACE

We are glad to record, too, that this great international assembly is to have a worthy building, called the "Palace of Peace," which was made possible by the gift of \$1,500,000, by Andrew Carnegie. This building, whose cornerstone was laid in 1907, at the time of the second peace conference, will stand on the site which was purchased by the Netherlands government for the purpose.

THE SECOND PEACE CONFERENCE

The results of the first peace conference are far greater than the world ever dreamed of. And perhaps the greatest result of all was the calling of a second peace congress, which was held in 1907, and which included practically every nation of the world.

Fourteen decisions were agreed upon by this conference, but the most important was the one which concerned The Hague Court. This world umpire, situated at The Hague, had shown its ability to settle any dispute that might arise between nations; but the Second Peace Conference made this doubly certain. These statesmen decided that in case of a conflict between two powers, either of them might go to the Court and ask to have the difference settled, no matter if the other were unwilling to have the case referred. Our American delegates at The Hague, who brought this matter up, believed that no nation would refuse to allow the case to go before the Court when the request of the other was thus made public to the whole world.

A SUPREME COURT OF THE WORLD

Our American delegates in the Second Hague Conference urged very strongly the establishment

of a permanent international court, which should be to the nations of the world what our Supreme Court is to the States of the United States. Everything was agreed upon which should make the court a reality except the method of selecting judges. This matter will undoubtedly be settled before long, as Ambassador Choate and Secretary Hay said in their report to the United States Government, "A little time, a little patience, and the great work is accomplished."

THE THIRD PEACE CONFERENCE

Perhaps the greatest service which the Second Peace Conference gave to the world was its decision in favor of holding regular conferences. This not only laid the foundation for a Parliament of the Nations, which has been the dream of poets and statesmen for the past three centuries, but by its vote providing for a Third Conference, it has really started the most important institution in the interests of the peace of the world. It was Secretary Root who first proposed that the Second Conference should arrange for the holding of regular ones in the future, and as the vote was passed a Third Peace Conference will probably convene in the summer of 1915.

For Arbor Day

List of Noted Trees

The Elm Tree at Philadelphia, under which William Penn made his famous treaty with nineteen tribes of barbarians.

The Charter Oak at Hartford, which preserved the written guarantee of the liberties of the Colony of Connecticut.

The wide-spreading Oak tree of Flushing, Long Island, under which George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, preached.

The lofty Cypress tree in the Dismal Swamp, under which Washington reposed one night in his young manhood.

The huge French Apple tree near Fort Wayne, Ind., where Little Turtle, the great Miami chief, gathered his warriors.

The Elm tree at Cambridge, in the shade of which Washington first took command of the Continental army, on a hot summer's day.

The Tulip tree on King's Mountain battlefield in South Carolina, on which ten bloodthirsty Tories were hanged at one time.

The tall Pine tree at Fort Edward, N. Y., under which the beautiful Jane McCrea was slain.

The magnificent Black Walnut tree near Haverstraw, on the Hudson, at which General Wayne mustered his forces at midnight, preparatory to his gallant and successful attack on Stony Point.

The grand Magnolia tree near Charleston, S. C., under which General Lincoln held a council of war previous to surrendering the city.

The great Pecan tree at Villere's plantation, below New Orleans, under which a portion of the remains of General Pakenham was buried.

The Pear trees planted, respectively, by Governor Endicott, of Massachusetts, and Governor Stuyvesant, of New York, more than two hundred years ago.

The Freedman's Oak, or Emancipation Oak, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia, under which the slaves of this region first heard read President Lincoln's Emancipation.

The Eliot Oak of Newton, Mass., under which the apostle, John Eliot, taught the Indians Christianity.

The old Liberty Elm of Boston, planted and dedicated by a schoolmaster to the independence of the colonies, and the rallying point for patriots before, during and after the Revolutionary War.

The Burgoyne Elm at Albany, N. Y., planted the day Burgoyne was brought there a prisoner.

The Ash and Tulip trees planted at Mt. Vernon by Washington.

The Elm tree, planted by General Grant on the Capitol Grounds at Washington.

Sequoia—Palo Alto, California.

The Cary Tree, planted by Alice and Phoebe Cary, in 1832, a large and beautiful Sycamore, seen from the Hamilton turnpike, between College Hill and Mt. Pleasant, Hamilton County, Ohio.

—American Civic Association of Philadelphia.

The Forest Lesson

The throb of the axe in the forest went on thru a nation vast,

Like a fevered heart that is beating in measure that's all too fast;

We gave carte blanche to the woodman, and none stayed the vandal hand,

And now, to replant our forests, we must send to the Fatherland.

The sawmill shrieked in the mountains, and the sound was borne on the breeze,

O'er the crash of the falling giants as they splintered the smaller trees,

And all that was left was silence, where whispered the forests grand—

And now, to repair the mischief, we must send to the Fatherland.

We have gained some industrial captains—of lumber monarchs a few—

But somehow they don't quite balance the damage that such chaps do;

There's naught to make up for those barrens where wantonness set its brand,

In these days when for forest seedlings we must send to the Fatherland!

—ARTHUR CHAPMAN, in *Denver Republican*.

Folk Songs and Melodies

Allegretto *Old King Cole.* *17th Century Melody.*

Old King Cole was a mer-ry old soul, And a mer-ry old soul was he; And he
called for his pipe, and he called for his bowl, And he called for his fid - dlers three;
Ev - 'ry fid - dler had a fid-dle fine, A ve - ry fine fid-dle had he, Then
twee - dle dee went the fid - dlers three, And so mer - ry we will be.

The Fourth Annual Congress of the Playground Associations of America will be held in Rochester, N. Y., June 7-11, 1910. The Rochester local committee are planning to have every detail of the local entertainment as perfect as possible.

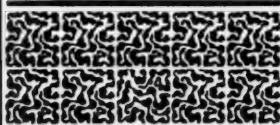
Mme. Curie Finds Polonium

It has been announced before the Academy of Sciences at Berlin that Mme. Curie, who, with the late Professor Curie, discovered radium, has succeeded in obtaining a tenth of a milligram of the new element known as polonium. She states that it possesses a radioactivity superior to radium, but disappears rapidly, whereas radium conserves its energy indefinitely.

Polonium is said to be 5,000 times rarer than radium. The tiny speck produced was the result of treating five tons of pitchblend with hydrochloric acid. It is kept in a vase of quartz and the vase is split and cracked in all directions from the rapid chemical decomposition caused by the polonium.

The periodical outbreak against the study of Latin is here again, and the atmosphere is filled with much unreasoning talk about the dead languages. One of the liveliest languages on this earth to-day is the Latin. It is living vigorously in French, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish and English. —JOHN MACDONALD, Editor of the *Western School Journal*.

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Notes of New Books

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Otis's "Ruth of Boston," by James Otis. This supplementary reader gives the story of the early days of Boston as seen thru a little girl's eyes. The incidents are nearly all historical facts, but are only such as a child might notice, or learn by hearsay. The style is as charming as that of a fairy tale, and the book presents a delightfully graphic, attractive and comprehensive description of the daily life of the Massachusetts Bay colonists. The story, which is suited for third, fourth, and fifth year pupils, is liberally illustrated with pen and ink drawings. Price, 35 cents. (American Book Co., New York.)

"Stories and Story Telling," by Edward Porter St. John, is dedicated to "all teachers who are disposed to take story-telling seriously." The author treats, interestingly and sensibly, of the educational value of the story, what a story really is, idealistic stories, realistic stories, vital characteristics of good stories, tricks of the trade, learning to tell a story, the story interests of childhood and of adolescence, how to use and where to find stories. The book is one that deserves a place in the library of every kindergartner and grade teacher. Price, 50 cents. (The Pilgrim Press, Boston.)

A book of "Robert Louis Stevenson Songs," by Ethel Crowninshield, includes musical settings to twenty of Stevenson's most charming little poems. The music, as well as the words, is sure to be enjoyed by little folks. The melodies are bright and original. The book is certain to meet with the same unusual success of Miss Crowninshield's "Mother Goose Songs" and "More Mother Goose Songs," both of the latter of which are known to teachers of children everywhere. Price, 60 cents. (Milton Bradley Company, Springfield, Mass.)

The latest volume of Merrill's English Texts includes the two of Macaulay's Essays on "Lord Clive" and "Warren Hastings." These are perhaps, of all Macaulay's essays, the most stirring that can be given to young readers. They have historical value in their record of British rule in India thru the eventful careers of these two men, more powerful than kings; and their dramatic force, masterly style, and portrayal of life and character give them the interest of a vivid narrative. The editing by Miss Cornelia Beare, the size and binding of the volume, the large type and open page combine to make, we think, a wholly pleasing book, whether for school use or the general reader. Price, 40 cents. (Charles E. Merrill Co., New York.)

"Panama and the Canal," by Alfred B. Hall and Clarence L. Chester, is designed primarily as a supplementary reader for intermediate grammar grades. The book gives the wonderful story of the Isthmus and the building of the Panama Canal, in a clear, compact statement, fully illustrated with photographic reproductions. The story is one with which every American school boy should be familiar. It is a story of success wrought out of the failure of others, and beyond all else it is a story to make an American boy loyal to his country, proud of his countrymen, and confident as to the great opportunities which lie within the reach of American citizenship. It is an admirable book to supplement the study of the geography of South America, representing as it does, especially to the people of the United States, one of the most important centers of the world's progress. Price, 75 cents. (Newson & Co., New York.)

"Little Gardens for Boys and Girls" is a most delightful book. Enough to make one wish to be a child again for the sake of trying toy gardening once more. It gives just the information that is needed by children—and older people, too—who are making, or are going to make, gardens this spring. The book gives all necessary information and the right ideas about gardening. It gives simple directions for choosing a site, laying out beds, selecting seeds, planting, raising, caring for, and harvesting the flowers and vegetables. The author, Merta M. Higgins, very evidently knows just what she is talking about, and exactly what is needed in such a book. Illustrated from photographs. Price, \$1.10. (Houghton, Mifflin Co., Boston.)

Teachers Magazine is a teachers' periodical for those teaching in the first four grades of school work. It is the best help for primary teachers published. Here are the contents of the April number:

"Free and Unfree Teachers," Ossian Lang; "Talk with Subscribers"; song, "Sweet Daffadown Dilly"; "Blackboard Calendar for April," Wood McLean; "Memory Gems for April"; "A Little Play for Arbor Day," Bertha E. Bush; "Exercises and Games for the Little Ones," Lottie Lap-part; "Addition and Subtraction Exercises," Harriet E. Peet; "Nature Lessons from the Garden," Annie Chase; "Dolls in Education," Elizabeth E. Scantlebury; "Hints and Helps"; "The Tale of Tiny Tadpole," Mildred Merrill; "Arbor Day Selections"; "The A, B, C of Success in Teaching," E. Maie Seyfert; "Busy Work with a Purpose," Eleanor G. Leary; "Busy Work with a Purpose," Agnes E. Quish; "Pasquale's Donation," Mattie Griffith Satterlie; "Baby Poems"; "Tree Stories."

The list of titles can give only the merest glimpse of what is contained in the magazine. It is filled from cover to cover with just the material that will lessen the labors of the primary teacher, and brighten and enliven her work.

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Educational Foundations is the only periodical published which has for its purpose aiding in the professional growth of teachers by courses of systematic reading in pedagogy and general culture subjects. Here is what the April number contains:

"What Is Good Teaching?" F. Treudley, Ohio; "Teaching as an Occupation for Men," William McAndrew, New York; "The Schoolma'am in Fiction," Loosestrife; "The Problem of Environment in Education," Thomas P. Bailey, Tennessee; "Nervousness and Education," Dr. Tom A. Williams, District of Columbia; "The Pedagogical Aspects of Respiration II," John J. Dawson, New Jersey; "The Meaning and Method of History in the Elementary School," Joseph S. Taylor; "Nature Study in Practice," C. B. Gutteridge; "The French 'Higher Primary' School"; "In the Days of Bacon," Tudor Jenks; Questions for Examination and Review with Answers, Isaac Price.

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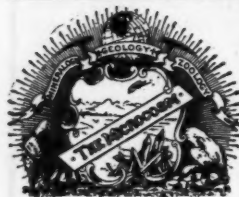
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In answering advertisements please mention "The School Journal"

Meetings to be Held

March 24-26—Middle Tennessee Educational Association, at Nashville.

March 24-26—Alabama Educational Association, at Birmingham.

March 30-April 1.—Central Nebraska Teachers' Association, at Hastings.

March 31-April 1, 2—Southern Illinois, at East St. Louis.

March 31-April 1—Central Kansas, at Hutchinson.

March 31-April 1—Superintendents' Meeting, at Kansas City, Mo. Educators in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and elsewhere, interested in school, college, or university work, are cordially invited to be present.—J. M. Greenwood, Chairman; J. A. Koontz, Secretary.

April 7-8—Northeast Kansas, at Seneca.

April 7, 8, 9—Southern Iowa, at Ottumwa.

April 7, 8, 9—Northern Indiana Teachers' Association, at Fort Wayne. April 7, 8, 9—East Central Nebraska, at Fremont.

April 14-16—Southwestern Iowa Teachers' Association.

May 5-7—Eastern Art and Manual Training Teachers' Association, at Boston.

June 14-17—West Virginia State Association, at Charleston.

June 28-30—Ohio Teachers' Association, at Cedar Point.

June 29 to July 1—Pennsylvania State Educational Association, at Erie.

July 2-8.—National Education Association, at Boston.

This Government has received thru the customary diplomatic channels, an announcement of the Official Exhibition of Art to be held at Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, to commemorate the first centenary of the independence of the country. This exhibition will be opened on May 25, 1910, and will be continued until September 13th, or later, should the executive committee so decide. Full details with reference to the conditions of participation in the exhibit may be obtained by addressing El Señor Comisario General, Exposicion Internacional de Arte del Centenario, Cangallo 827, Buenos Aires, Republica Argentina.

Congress of School Hygiene

The Third International Congress of School Hygiene will be held at Paris, August 2-7, 1910. The importance of the subject to which the Congress pertains, and the interest manifested in the first Congress held at Nuremberg in April, 1904, and in the second of the series held at London in August, 1907, justify the belief that the forthcoming Congress will be largely attended, and that its deliberations will materially advance the efforts for the improved hygienic condition of schools and the physical well-being of school children.

M. Doumergue, the Minister of Public Instruction in France, has accepted the honorary presidency of the Congress. The president is Dr. A. Mathieu, president of the French Association of School Hygiene, Paris, France. The medical inspector of schools, Paris, Dr. Dufestel, is the general secretary of the executive committee of the Congress.

Public Money for Schools

Checks aggregating \$2,395,913.66 have been mailed by Commissioner Andrew S. Draper, of the New York State Education Department, to the several county treasurers and to the chamberlain of the City of New York, as one-half the State's contribution toward the support of common schools. The balance, of equal amount, will be paid on or before May 15.

The county treasurers are required to pay to the several supervisors of their counties the amount allotted to each town and to the treasurer of each city in the county the amount allotted to the cities. The supervisors, in turn, redistribute the allotment to the school districts upon the orders of the trustees of these districts. In this way the distribution reaches each of the 10,592 school districts and 49 cities. To make this apportionment it has been necessary to carefully examine nearly 11,000 reports in order to determine the amount to which each city and district is entitled.

This work has engaged the attention of a number of the clerks in the Statistics Division of the Education Department for the last three or four months.

Wonders of New York City

Over 250,000 people work at night.

There are 132 department stores, employing over 100,000 people.

There are 112 theaters and two grand opera houses, which will seat about 110,000 people.

About 45,000 marriages are solemnized every year, which makes one in every eleven minutes.

In 1885 New York had only twenty-eight millionaires, at the present time it has over 2,000.

Over 476,000,000 gallons of water are used every day in the greater city.

A child is born every four minutes, and a death occurs every seven minutes.

The city contains 8,000 lawyers, 5,000 actors, 3,000 actresses, 6,000 artists, 10,000 musicians, 15,000 stenographers, 69,000 salesmen and sales-

women, 1,900 farmers, 1,600 undertakers and 852 female barbers.

No. 1 Wall Street is considered the highest-priced property in the United States. Several years ago it sold for \$700 a square foot and is assessed by the city at a little over \$4 a square inch.

The transient hotel population is figured at 250,000 people a day. The hotel properties are valued at over \$80,000,000.

—Success Magazine.

How Tuberculosis Spreads

Just for instance: A young man who had been clerking for years in the basement of a huge department-store developed a cough! And he was tired, so tired that his sister suggested that he take a vacation in mid-winter. She was a dressmaker, making good money, and she thought he needed a rest.

So he got leave of absence and changed from the unventilated basement of the store to the overheated and equally unventilated flat. To be sure, he took an occasional walk, but most of the time he sat in the back parlor reading, and when this occupation palled, he went into the work-room and chatted with the women sewing on pretty frocks for a score of customers. And wherever he went, he expectorated. There was a spittoon, a dry spittoon, in every room!

But he got no better, the cough-syrups did not cure and finally he went to see a doctor. The doctor sent a sample of this young man's sputum to the laboratory conducted by the board of health and had it examined. When the young man called again, he was told that he had consumption. The board of health was notified of the fact by the physician in charge of the case. The young man was sent to a sanatorium for incipient cases, the house was fumigated and the dressmaker—mainstay of the family though she was—heard some plain truths about shipping out frocks from this germ-laden home and employing a dozen workers in one room, without proper ventilation. That one case of

tuberculosis could infect the families of the dozen sewers and the two dozen customers. It could spread out its death-dealing tentacles and touch at least one hundred and fifty unsuspecting persons.—From *Woman's Home Companion* for March.

Economic Use of Meat

Discussion of the increasing cost of living has brought to light quite generally that the cheaper cuts of meats are more difficult to prepare for the table than the more expensive portions of the carcass, due to a lack of knowledge of how they may be made appetizing and palatable. With a view to providing the housekeepers of the country, with practical suggestions along this line, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has prepared a manual of economy in meat cooking that contains much valuable information, which will be issued free. It is known as "Economic Use of Meats in the Home," and may be had by addressing a request to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The contents cover a variety of subjects, including fifty recipes of savory dishes and much general information.

The recipes have been selected from a wide range collected from approved sources and are all simple formulas calling for such items of food as are generally to be found in every household and requiring no technical knowledge to compound.

Shorthand Classes

It may interest commercial teachers to know that an evening elementary and a speed class in shorthand for men and women is now conducted in the evenings at Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, for the purpose of qualifying to teach the subject and to secure civil service and court reporting positions. Cost of course of seventeen weeks, \$15. A typewriting class in connection with shorthand is being conducted at Earl Hall, Columbia University.

Forthcoming Books

WINSLOW'S GEOGRAPHY READERS

A series in five books, giving prominence to industries and commerce. With maps and illustrations. Each book contains about 200 pages: I. The Earth and its People. II. The United States. III. Our American Neighbor. IV. Europe. V. Distant Countries. **Nearly ready.**

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Folk Songs of the South

Snake baked a hoe cake,
Set ole frog to hol' it;
Frog got to noddin',
Lizard came an' stole it.
Bring back mah hoe cake,
Yo' lizard, col' an' clammy.
Bring it back this minute,
Or I'll go an' tell yo' mammy!
(But he got away.)

Coon foun' a 'possum
Hidin' in de cellar.
Coon had his whiskers
Painted green and yellor.
Come, Mister 'Possum,
I know yo' been a-stealin',
Spooks'll come an' ketch yo'
An' they'll grab yo' troo de ceilin'.
(And they did.)

When Miss Kitty Cheatham scored one of her successes by singing the above recently few of her audience knew that the song had any particular significance, says the *New York Sun*, that it was more than a pleasing combination of nonsense words and an air of a catching, tuneful type. This indeed the song may have been, but there was more to it. "It Sho' Nuff Happened," for such is its title, traces its ancestry away back to the earliest North Carolina days and the jingles thereof. It is really entitled to a coat-of-arms.

The North Carolina jingle is but one of the many that Harvey Worthington Loomis has been busy ferreting out of the rapidly disappearing debris of old Southern folklore. His following up of the street cries, once one of the most prominent characteristics of any Southern settlement, and still in sparse existence to surprise

and delight the ear of the unaccustomed visitor, is in particular an enterprise of wide interest.

It is difficult to conjecture how many generations of Charlestown youngsters may have been awakened by the matin song of the fish venders:

Fish! Fresh fish! Buy fish, fish!
W'en de win' blow nort'
Nuttin's caught;
W'en de win' blow sout'
De fish go out;
W'en the win' blow eas'
Den the fish bite leas';
W'en the win' blow wes'
De fish bite bes'!

Fish! Fresh fish! Buy fish, fish!
Anyone who has ever heard the genuine cries in their native haunts can realize the size of the undertaking of the composer who would translate the weird, peculiar, haunting sounds into notes of music. Mr. Loomis admits it was something of a job.

The effect is a lifelike imitation. From South Carolina hails the watermelon street cry, the very sound of which has doubtless occasioned a watering of the mouth to those who heard it:

Barka-lingo! Wahtermillion!
Barka-lingo! Wahtermillion!
Wahtermillion!
Jes' fum de vine,
Ripe an' fine,
Col' as ice,
Am berry nice,
Barka-lingo! Wahtermillion!
Wahtermillion!
I load my gun
Wid sugar plum,
An' shoot de yaller gals
One by one.

Barka-lingo! Wahtermillion!
Wahtermillion!

Judging from his slogan, the green apple vender must have been so loyal to his favorite fruit that it seemed doubtful if he could have worked up a very flourishing business. Sang he:

Green apples! Green apples!
How do you do?
You're almost too hard
For my teeth to chew;
I'd rather have melons.
Green apples! Green apples!
Bid you adieu.
I once had the doctor
Because of you.
I'd rather have melons.

This devilled crab cry comes from Maryland:

Debb! crab! Debb! crab!
I have 'em hot.
I have 'em long an' brown.
Debb! crab!
All of 'em fat,
Some of 'em weigh two poun'.
Debb! crab!

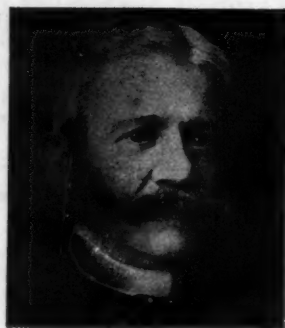
Thus cried the pickle woman:

Picko! Buy any picko.
Ing-on an' snaps,
An' all kin's o' traps,
Ten cents a plade,
Ef yo' ain't too lade.
Picko! Picko!

From Baltimore comes the egg-picking cry:

Who got a aig?
Who got a aig?
Who got a guinea kee?
Who wanter pick a wee?
Oo—pick?
Oo—pick?
Who got a aig?
Who got a aig?
Who got a guinea kee?

It has repeatedly been declared by musicians that folk music is the big-



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gest American musical asset because it is the one kind in which Americans have maintained their individuality. Foster's melodies, the old negro jubilee songs, originated here, as later did that product of the American label, the syncopated ragtime, and, strangely enough upon this last every one frowns save various musicians and critics abroad, who respect it for its originality.

It is all the more important that this earlier purely American characteristic music should be rescued and preserved, as the folk music of the day, which is the street music, is of necessity rapidly becoming cosmopolitan in character.

The following jingle bears no stamp of locality and could be put under no specific head, but perhaps no specimen could be found which is better illustrative of the time, the race and their temper. It is entitled "What I Love":

O I love to feed de chickens,
I love to milk de cow,
I love to hear de farmer boy
A-whistlin' at de plough.
Berries in de springtime,
Punkins in de fall,
Gals wid yaller dresses—
How I love dem all!
O I love to chase de squirrels,
I love to dance a clog,
I love to see de timber mills,
An' balance 'cross a log.
'Simmons in de autumn,
Kites to fly in spring.
O I reckon dat I love
'Most eberything!

When Mr. Loomis began his searching and compiling his purpose was to make up a book primarily of educational value. The song books for school children to use had plenty of talk about snow, but little or none about the cocoanut or the palm tree.

The little Southerner does not enjoy singing about the robin all the time when he does not know the robin at first hand. Mr. Loomis admits that as school songs the major part of the work has turned out a failure.

In the first place, says he, dialect in the schools won't go. Then much of the material found lent itself to artistic effects far beyond the capabilities of school children. Nevertheless, many simple songs of the industrial type, in the preparation of which Mr. Loomis has been assisted by Marie Ruef Hoffer, are to be bound apart for the use of children. Here the dialect has been eliminated, as in the case of "The Rice Harvest." The air fairly lilt in its waltz time:

Sickles keen now quickly fly
All thru the summer day;
Bind the sheaves to stack and dry,
Then to the mill away!
Happy hearts make short the mile
Under the sun's bright ray;
Toil is sweet to those who smile,
Labor is useful play!
Harvest the rice to-day,
Then to the mill away!

The educational value is here paramount and the first note is indeed in part lost, as in the patriotic type which brings in the inevitable "Here is the earthly Paradise" in reference to the sunny South. But the whole world relationship is shown in:

Dr. Brawder built a house
Forty stories high,
And every story in that house
Was filled with chicken pie.

But it cannot be denied that those songs are most interesting which never had aught to do with the word "instruct" and still show what they stood for in the days of long ago. "Leather Breeches" gave the title to an old, old collection—no one knows how old:

O mah little boy,
Who made yo' breeches?
Mammy cut dem out,
Daddy sewed the stitches.
Leather breeches,
Full of stitches;
Leather breeches—buttons on.
Mammy pulled me out o' baid.
'Cuz I had mah breeches on.

Much more serious and pretty enough in thought to warrant its more elaborate treatment is "Four Flowers," which Mr. Loomis has put into straight English:

A jessamine bloom
Will scent a whole room,
Magnolia is almost sweeter—
But somebody knows
A Jacqueminot rose.

Most of the lyrics are so short that it is almost necessary to add to them to fill any present-day practical purpose. Many of them exist in the form of remnants so tattered that when patched the finished product stands made nearly from whole cloth. Thus "Wishes":

Water fer de fishes,
Honey fo' de bee,
Melons fo' September,
But what's fo' me?
Wisht I had a orange,
Wisht I had a bun;
Daddy has a fambly
An' I'm his son.

Even when patched the little pieces give the impression of fragments, weird, haunting little fragments which are set to music, of course, but still seem to be more something else. It may be the presence of that which made even the old street cries themselves the haunting things they were. Under the title of "Sunny Songs of the Southland" the cries and the songs will soon be published in their revived, translated, musical form.



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NEW YORK

The Books John MacDonald Read in His Boyhood

[From the Western School Journal.]

There was a library for the children in the first school I attended, and in the last there was another, but it belonged to some Association or other of adults. The doors of the large book-case were locked, and children like myself, who had the reading hunger, often looked at those closed doors as a half-famished cow might be supposed to look over a fence at a rich pasture. One teacher, and only one, discovered in some way that my heart was in the bookcase. Would I like to borrow books? Oh, wouldn't I! "Well, Johnnie, I'll speak to the Doctor," secretary of the library association. He did, and got a gruff response: "No, indeed! These books are not for boys," or words to that effect. It was well known in the school that few or none of the members were using the books. Here was a boy hungering and thirsting for literature, there was a dog-in-the-manger secretary. But we were not without resources. It was after school one evening, we—the teacher and I—found a way into the case. The lock, more responsive than the secretary, was of the yielding kind, or perhaps was loose in its interior. The doors were opened, and I had before me a collection of the best books of the day—history, travels, essays, fiction, poetry. Don't I remember the ecstasy with which I took home the first book,

and the joy that came through the reading of the many volumes borrowed! Here is a question in ethics: Was the schoolmaster justified in breaking into the case, or to put it more euphemistically, in doing expert work on the lock so that a boy longing for reading might get books? While the class in ethics is discussing this vital subject, I go on to gossip about my reading outside of libraries. There were but few books in the lowly cottages of the hamlet, but among them were some of the best, and it is wonderful how many volumes a boy of a borrowing disposition can find. Among the books I remember are "Pilgrim's Progress," "Robinson Crusoe," "Gulliver's Travels," "Paradise Lost," Josephus' "Antiquities of the Jews," Thomas a Kempis' "Imitation of Christ"; the novels of Scott, Miss Maria Edgeworth, Charlotte Bronte and others; Captain Marryatt's Sea Stories, George Combe's "Essay on the Constitution of Man," the essays of Addison and Johnson: Memoirs and Sermons of John and Charles Wesley, Newton, Leigh Richmond, Knox, Krummacher, Flavel, Baxter, Alleine and others, Plutarch's Lives, biographies and histories—general and ecclesiastical—too numerous to recall or to name; a number of American books—"The Lamplighter," "Uncle Tom's

Cabin," "Dred," Barnum's Autobiography, some of Goodrich's ("Peter Parley") books—many fairy stories, yes, and tales of pirates and bandits. Think of it! I read the adventures of Claude Duval, Dick Turpin, Sixteen-String Jack and other notorious highway men!

But I may as well stop here, for my gossip is assuming the form of a catalogue.

Did I read the theological books by choice? I did, but that reading was on the Sabbath Day, when no other was permissible.

Next to the Bible the book to which I owe the most is "Pilgrim's Progress." I can, in imagination, travel that memorable journey from the City of Destruction even to-day. I went with Christian and his companion thru the Slough of Despond and Vanity Fair. I mourned with them in Doubting Castle, stood trial with them in Lord Hategood's court, gazed with joy at the goodly land visible from the Delectable Mountains, fought all sorts of principalities and powers with Greatheart, and listened with impatience to the flippancies and vapidities of Talkative and Worldly Wiseman. What a wonderful work! "Age cannot wither" this glorious classic. It is studied to-day in the high schools. It should be read by all children. Its wealth of Saxon words is in itself no small education.

But the grand old dream has led me far afield, and I must defer other remarks and reflections on reading until next month. JOHN MACDONALD.

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In the Bread Line

President Taft's recent visit and speech to the "down and outs" at the Bowery Mission, New York, says the *Literary Digest*, has again called attention to the valuable work done by this agency, not only by the famous "bread-line," but also by sending men to positions on farms and elsewhere throughout the country. Four thousand men have been thus aided within the last year, says John C. Earl, the financial secretary of the mission, in asking the public for funds to help continue this work. The following letter, written to Mr. Earl by a German office-clerk, out of work since last August, throws some light on the life of a "down and outer":

"Last Saturday night another poor man, who slept beside me in the park, said that Mr. John C. Earl, of the Bowery Mission, would help me, if I told him my wife was sending me money from Germany to come back home. I had eaten nothing that day, and the police put me off the seat, so I lost the other man and walked about all night by myself. I could get nothing on Sunday to eat, and if you had not given me that food on the Monday I think I would have died.

"From about August 10 I have been walking from office to office, from factory to factory, without result. My money, saved during the time I had been working, is now already about ten days gone, and only with the greatest economy I could keep me so long. Since I am 'down and out,' I only was eating 'free lunch.' At noon-time I would venture into a crowded saloon, where the lunchman was too busy to see if you had a glass of beer or not, and I would take a plate of soup and some bread and in the evening I eat cold 'free lunch.'

"The hardest thing for a poor man without a home is how and where to spend the night. After about 5:30 p. m., when the offices were closed, I went to the reading-room in Cooper Union and stood there, usually till 10 o'clock. When there was any service in a German Protestant church, I went to church; sometimes I have also been in a gospel meeting of the Wesley Rescue Mission or the Bowery Mission. When it was too cold to walk the streets, or raining, I would spend 5 cents for beer, if I had it, in a saloon on the Bowery, where you can have free lunch and sit the whole night for that 5 cents. In those saloons you can see all classes and characters of people—poor men of all ages, sitting sleeping on a chair, or lying on a newspaper on the floor, who I do know would prefer a bed to a drink, and who were anxious to obtain work of any kind.

"I have been in the Bowery Mission bread-line several times. We would stand about one hour or more outside,

till the doors opened, and me and the other poor men were all so glad when it was one o'clock; hungry and freezing men, all waiting for a cup of hot coffee and rolls. You can believe me that it is not so agreeable to stand one hour or longer outside on the street in this winter time, without anything in the stomach, freezing and shaking on the whole body. Some in this bread-line are well educated, and have seen better times, like me. Most of the men praised the bread-line, and a few were making fun about it. I can say, for my part, that no poor man can be thankful enough for this institution; and how different you feel after having had a hot cup of coffee, that makes you feel better and warmer! Out of the conversation of some men I heard that, after having had their cup of coffee and rolls, they would try to get back on the end of the line to secure another portion. I cannot say if they have been lucky in their trial; I never was. I went, after having had my portion, downtown for to get me the first morning paper and look for a position, the same as the other men did.

"I repeat once more that I praise the Lord for the night that I heard of you. In my country, Germany, are not so many poor men as there are here in this city. Every poor man has a home or a bed; also there is more work. I have been employed in the greatest cities of Germany—in Berlin, Hamburg, Cologne, Bremen, etc.—but have never seen so many men without work as in New York; also, I imagine that it is easier to secure a position in the old country; therefore I wrote home to my wife for a ticket to go back to Germany."

Boys and Girls' Agricultural Clubs

Within recent years a new method of agricultural education has been devised in the form of boys' and girls' clubs. Such clubs have various objects, but usually they provide for prize contests among the members. Corn growing contests are probably the most common among the boys, although many other crops have been tried, while the girls compete in bread-making or sewing, or even test their skill against that of the boys in gardening.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has information of 395 counties in twenty-eight States in which such clubs are organized, with a total membership of about 144,000. New York has about 75,000 members; Nebraska, 25,000, and other States smaller numbers. One county in Pennsylvania has 2,000 members. In most cases these clubs are organized under the auspices of some State authority, such as the commissioner of agriculture, the superintendent of public instruction, the agricultural college, or a society, like the State Corn Growers' Association of Delaware. But in many cases the county superintendent takes the initiative, while in many other cases the rural teachers arrange contests among their own pupils.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture also gives assistance thru the Office of Experiment Stations, by furnishing advice and suggestions. Thru the Department's Farmers' Bulletins the most practical instruction in the growing of corn and other crops may be had by the boys, while the girls

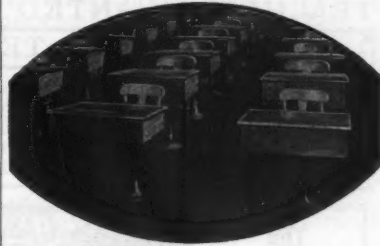
(Continued on page 326)

**PREVENTION OF DISEASE
CONTAGION AMONG
SCHOOL CHILDREN****How it Can be Accomplished.**

THE prevention of disease contagion among school children has long been a subject of serious study and exhaustive experimentation.

Medical science has demonstrated that disease contagion is easily transmitted by dust, and that circulating dust, moreover, is the greatest carrier and distributor of disease germs known. The true remedy then—the true preventive of disease transmission—lies in the extermination of dust and its millions of living bacilli.

Dusty floors simply teem with these micro-organisms. Sweeping will not dispose of them. The action of the broom merely swishes the dust and germs into the air and affords an opportunity for them to circulate with every current of air. We must, then, regard dry-sweeping as particularly dangerous, and there should be a crusade in every school, every store, in every public building against the practice.



Standard Floor Dressing has proved the most effective dust collector and floor preservative yet discovered. It does not evaporate, and floors on which it is used require but three or four treatments a year to secure gratifying results.

Where Standard Floor Dressing is used the dust adheres to the floor and may be collected and disposed of without polluting the atmosphere, so that the dangers from dry-sweeping may be now entirely eliminated.

There are thousands of schools throughout the country using Standard Floor Dressing with remarkable success, and it is a fact that the health of many communities has been advanced by the use of this preparation on the floors of schools, stores and public buildings.

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(Continued from page 325)

may obtain bulletins on bread-making or gardening.

A new Farmers' Bulletin on Boys' and Girls' Agricultural Clubs tells how to organize the clubs, how to conduct the contests, and what publications will be useful to the boys and girls. This bulletin may be obtained free upon application to a member of Congress, or to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Fortunate Oyster Bay

The Oyster Bay public schools have been very fortunate in receiving gifts of pictures. In September, 1908, came a beautiful picture of the Roman Forum from Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, wife of the ex-president. Last December, Mr. R. V. V. Sewell, of Oyster Bay Cove, an artist of no small account, presented a series of pictures representing "The Three Fates." Being three in number and of enormous size, they were given a place in the background behind the stage in the auditorium of the high school building, nearly covering the whole background.

They were mounted during the early part of February under the direction of Supt. Thos. Colby and Mr. A. Burnside Cheshire, a member of the Board of Education, who had been appointed a committee to receive and the auditorium. Mr. Sewell, the artist, was present. He unveiled the pictures and presented them formally to the school.

The Oyster Bay High School now has the largest non-resident attendance of any school in the county. The academic department numbers eighty students.

People Fool Themselves.

A great many people fool themselves in the course of their lives. They think they can go on working incessantly with hand and brain and not come to the need of medicine.

They find they can't.

And then many of them fool themselves again by accepting a substitute for Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is by far the best medicine we know of for restoring health and strength and building up the whole system.

Exposition in Chile

In accordance with a request of the Chilean Government, Dr. E. E. Brown, U. S. Commissioner of Education, calls attention to the announcement of an Exposition of Fine Arts to be opened at Santiago, Chile, September 18, 1910, as a feature of the Chilean Centennial. This exposition will be held in the recently erected Palace of Fine Arts, which will form a permanent memorial of the occasion. Works of art intended for this exposition must be forwarded before the first of May of the present year. Full particulars with respect to the plans for the exposition may be obtained by addressing the general secretary, Mr. Ruchon Brunet, Santiago, Chile.

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The Robin

My heart leaps up when first I hear
The Robin's notes, so loud and clear,
As on the top of some tall tree
He fills the air with minstrelsy;
Clear as a bell, his wild notes ring—
The tremulous harbinger of spring.
His bursting throat with gladness
swells

As to the world he gaily tells
The joy and happiness he feels;
And as the morning gently steals
Across the sky, what welcome cheer
After the winter, cold and drear,
To hear again the welkin ring,
And joy to hearts aweary bring.
And as the sun sinks in the west,
And all the birds have gone to rest,
Dear Robin Red-Breast thinks that he
Should sing the birds their lullaby,
As perched upon some swinging limb
He sings to them his evening hymn.

—HENRY A. PERSHING.

The Oak and the Man

The Oak said to the forest trees:
"We are nigh as old as the eagle is;
As old as the carp that takes his ease
In the pond under the terraces.

"Brothers," he said, "it is long, in
truth,
Since I was an acorn, round and
smooth;
God knows, and yet I am still a
youth—
I shall live a thousand years, in sooth.

"Brothers," he said, "lean down by me.
See, a man walketh, so small to see!
His head is not as high as my knee,
But his pride soars high as the highest
tree.

"He who must die—his day is brief!
He swings on the bough like a painted
leaf
That the wind of autumn layeth in
grief—
Friends, of us trees, he is lord and
chief!

"He is but a babe, and yet he is old—
A word, a song, and his tale is told.
He would soar to the sun, but his
heart grows cold;
His pride has neither stay nor hold.

"Brothers, many men have we seen
By the lawns and the pond and the
bowling green
Of the old house that's wise and se-

rene,
Nigh as old as myself, I ween.

"We see man tottering, daisy-high,
A breath, he loves, he is high as the
sky;

He sees his children and he must die,
Brief as the moth and the butterfly.

"Hear, O brothers!" He laughed in
his beard;
The whole wide forest shook as it
heard:

"We are his, we whom the ages reared,
Whom no storm nor lightning could
make afraid.

"Hear his pride! He is weak and
slight,
Yet straddles earth like a god in his
might.

We are his. We have seen the ages'
flight,
And this world's glory fade in a
night."

The Oak shook thru his mighty girth,
Leagues of forest rocked to his mirth.
The man, like a twig that has fallen
to earth,

Said: "In my woods the wind now
stirreth."

—KATHARINE TYNAN, in *The Inde-*
pendent.

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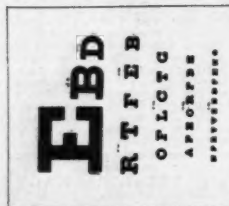
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A Spring Lilt

There's a ripple on the river, where the water is agleam;
There's a brown bird singing to its shadow in the stream;
And the barren woods are blooming, and its people are a-wing.
For over hill and over dale they hear the coming spring!

Here's a snow of buds ablow, in the apple tree;
Overhead a sunny wind, blowing to the sea.

Who will come a-roaming? Come with me to-day.

And, oh, the yearning faces on the broad highway!

There's a ruffle on the water and a drowsy cloud above;

There's a blue sky spilling out a shower for its love.

For sweet April is a-weeping and is laughing as she cries,
And she gathers up a rainbow end and dries her pretty eyes.

Here's the way to Yesterday; take it, and you will.

May is but a bit ahead, dancing on the hill.

Who would woo the madcap? Hurry while you may!

And, oh, the feet that wander from the broad highway!

—HERMAN DA COSTA, in *Smart Set*.

Saloons Decreasing

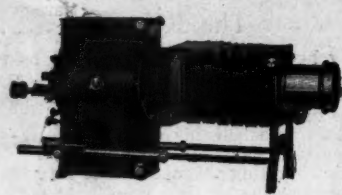
There was in 1907 a decrease of 6 per cent in the number of saloons thruout the country, according to the U. S. Census Bureau's forthcoming report on the statistics of the 158 largest cities which had a population of over 30,000 each that year.

The report, prepared by Chief of Division E. H. Maling, contains complete statistics of the number of liquor licenses in force at the close of the license year in each of the cities and the number of inhabitants to each dealer selling liquor by the drink.

More than one-fourth of such dealers in the 158 largest cities were reported from New York and Chicago; the cities of over 300,000 population with the smallest number of saloons were Washington (521) and Pittsburgh (818). In cities of this class, the largest number of saloons in proportion to the population were in Milwaukee and New Orleans, where, in the former, there was one dealer selling liquor by the drink to every 142 inhabitants, and, in the latter, to every 200 inhabitants. The number of inhabitants to every dealer in Philadelphia was 761, and in Boston 738. The other cities having less than 200 inhabitants to each dealer were Galveston (134), East St. Louis (143), Mobile (153), Houston (158), Hoboken (168), Sacramento, Cal. (188), San Antonio (179), La Crosse, Wisconsin (183), Springfield, Ill. (188), and West Hoboken (191).

The smallest number of saloons in proportion to population is shown for the cities of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, and the largest for those of Texas, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

In comparing the number of retail liquor dealers in 141 cities reporting for both 1907 and 1905, it is shown that there was a decrease of 6 per cent in the number of saloons in 1907. The decrease was general in nearly every part of the country, except the Rocky Mountain and Southwestern States.



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